JUNE 1961 VOLUME 7 • NUMBER 6

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

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Featured in this issue. . .

THE PRESTRESSED CONCRETE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

DOCUMENTS
JUL 29 1961
Duke University

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Business and Defense Services Administration

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

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(The above series include data for Alaska and Hawaii unless otherwise noted.)

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CONSTRUCTION . . . *At a Glance*

Indicator	Current period 1 year ago	Previous period	Current period	Current reference period
Value put in place: *(In billions of dollars)* **Total new construction**	55.3	55.3	56.5	May 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Private construction	38.9	38.8	39.3	May 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Public construction	16.3	16.5	17.2	May 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Private housing starts *(Thousands of units)*	1,327	1,317	1,233	April 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Number of FHA applications, new private nonfarm dwelling units *(In thousands)*	28.0	30.2	23.9	April 1961
Contract awards: *(In millions of dollars)* **Total public contract awards**	1,140	805	1,080	March 1961
Highways contract awards	397	249	339	March 1961
F. W. Dodge Corp. index of contract awards *(1947-49 = 100)*	266	262	261	April 1961 *Seasonally adjusted*
Department of Commerce composite cost index *(1947-49 = 100)*	143	144	145	April 1961
Composite materials output index *(1947-49 = 100)*	139.2	111.6	113.2	February 1961 *Seasonally adjusted*
Wholesale price index, all construction materials *(1947-49 = 100)*	134.3	130.0	130.9	April 1961 (preliminary)
Contract construction employment: **Number of employees** *(In thousands)*	2,783	2,777	2,709	May 1961 (preliminary) *Seasonally adjusted*
Building construction Average weekly hours	34.8	37.0	35.4	March 1961 (preliminary) *Seasonally adjusted*
Unemployment (As a percent of the labor force in the industry)	10.1	17.9	14.5	May 1961 (preliminary)

THE ECONOMY . . . *At a Glance*

Indicator	Current period 1 year ago	Previous period	Current period	Current reference period
Gross national product *(In billions of dollars)*	501.3	503.5	499.8	First quarter 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Personal saving *(In billions of dollars)*	23.7	27.2	28.3	First quarter 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Government purchases of goods and services *(In billions of dollars)*	97.5	102.1	104.7	First quarter 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Corporate profits after taxes *(In billions of dollars)*	22.7	21.3	20.8	Fourth quarter 1960 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
New plant and equipment expenditures *(In billions of dollars)*	35.9	33.8	34.6	Third quarter 1961 (anticipated) *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Retail sales *(In billions of dollars)*	18.4	17.9	18.1	May 1961 (advance estimate) *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Consumer credit outstanding *(In billions of dollars)*	52.0	53.9	54.0	April 1961 *End of month*
Manufacturing inventories *(In billions of dollars)*	54.7	53.3	53.4	April 1961 *End of month, seasonally adjusted*
Manufacturers' unfilled orders *(In billions of dollars)*	48.4	45.6	46.1	April 1961 *End of the month, unadjusted*
Industrial production index *(1957=100)*	110.0	105.0	108.0	May 1961 *Seasonally adjusted*
Wholesale industrial prices index *(1947-49=100)*	128.7	128.1	128.0	April 1961 (preliminary)
Nonagricultural employment *(In millions)*	61.6	61.2	61.5	May 1961 (preliminary) *Seasonally adjusted*
Unemployment *(As a percent of the civilian labor force)*	5.1	6.8	6.9	May 1961 (preliminary) *Seasonally adjusted*
Average weekly hours worked in manufacturing industries	39.9	39.3	39.5	May 1961 (preliminary) *Seasonally adjusted*

Construction Comments

SHOPPING CENTER DEVELOPMENT

Shopping center construction activities are moving at a rapid pace in most areas of the Nation. The popularity and apparent profitability of shopping centers is evidenced by the increasing number of new projects underway. Real estate syndicates, large retail chains, and construction contractors account for a large part of the investment involved.

Many construction contractors who had previously not built shopping centers are moving into this field, and some of the larger ones are expanding and shifting their construction activities exclusively to shopping centers and associated mass housing.

Although not limited to suburban areas, shopping centers usually are located near heavy population concentrations on the outskirts of large cities. The typical modern center is a one-story, masonry project, and almost always provides adequate parking facilities. Providing for one-stop shopping and merchandising a great variety of products and services, it has weakened the competitive position of neighborhood stores.

According to the 22nd annual survey of *Chain Store Age*, chain stores will spend a new high of $1.954 billion in 1961 for construction, modernization, and equipment of stores. Chains are locating an increasing number of their new stores in shopping centers. More than 52 percent of their new stores will be built in shopping centers during 1961. This figure compares with 45 percent in 1960 and 48 percent in 1959.

Shopping centers are apparently accounting for upwards of two-thirds of construction work normally classified in the stores, restaurants, and garages category--according to McGraw-Hill's *Construction Daily Newsletter*. The bulk of expenditures for new shopping center construction seems to be taking place in three major areas--the South Atlantic, the Middle Atlantic, and the West South Central. These areas, in almost equal proportion, accounted for more than half of the value of new shopping centers planned or underway in early 1961.

The leading State in this type of construction work at the moment is Texas, accounting for almost one-sixth of the value of the new projects. Next in importance are Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, each with about one-tenth of the total. Four states--Ohio, Virginia, California, and New York-- each account for from 5-10 percent of the value of new projects.

It is interesting to note that Texas has been having an overall construction boom in 1961. Contract awards reported in *Construction Daily Newsletter* for January and February were running almost 50 percent above the same months of 1960. In this 2-month period, Texas led the Nation in its awards for new industrial buildings and mass housing.

Although the relatively small shopping centers, costing less than $1 million, constitute the bulk of the new projects, super development projects are cropping up from coast to coast. In addition to providing conventional commercial facilities for shopping, these super developments usually include single-family dwellings, apartments, and office buildings. The construction of schools, recreational facilities, and industrial plants also take place as a part of the planning of new suburban communities which result from these super development projects. On the West Coast, a huge $750 million development is planned on 5,500 acres 3 miles south of Sacramento, California, to include some 20,000 houses, 70 acres of apartments, 77 acres of shopping centers, 14 school sites, and 650 acres of industrial plants. Another project, slated for North Bergen, New Jersey, is planned to include a $1 million pier, 20 26-story apartments, a theater, and a shopping center. The largest private undertaking in the history of Chicago is the planned 18-acre Illinois Center--a $150 million office, hotel, shopping center, and apartment development. The anticipated growth accompanying the completion of the Dulles International Airport near the Nation's capital has led to plans for a $30 million commercial development in that area.

Super development projects are not limited to private investment alone. The Hawaii State Legislature is considering plans for "Magic Island" on Ala Moana Reef, Honolulu. This $23 million development would include a public park, with a footbridge to the mainland, and sites would be sold or leased for a resort development, a shopping center, and a theater.

Among private investors, real estate syndicates play a major role in shopping center construction. This type of organization has benefitted from existing tax laws and has attracted a growing number of small investors, whose joint participation opens up new sources of capital for many types of construction. Even during the relatively tight money period of recent years, a serious shortage of funds to finance shopping center contruction never seemed to occur.

The continuous buildup of proposed shopping center construction projects suggests that the current boom will continue well beyond the current year.

The Prestressed Concrete Products Industry

By Sidney Gertler*

Shipments of standard-item prestressed concrete products by fixed-plant manufacturers in the continental United States in 1959 were valued at $102 million, including in some instances the cost of erection, supervision, and transportation--according to a special survey of this emerging branch of the concrete products industry conducted by the Building Materials Division, Business and Defense Services Administration (BDSA). These shipments were made by 205 plants.

The rapid growth of prestressed concrete, both in number of plants and volume of output, has added new vitality to the precast concrete products industry. The branch employs new equipment, engineering techniques, and materials in the production of components and structures of prestressed concrete.

A NEW AND RAPIDLY GROWING INDUSTRY

In December of 1951, pretensioning made its bow in the United States when a 24-foot span bridge was erected near Hershey, Pennsylvania. It consisted of rectangular beams laid side by side to a width of 22 feet. Since then, the Pennsylvania Department of Highways has built over 500 bridges of this type, ranging in clear span lengths from 12--50 feet.

Throughout most of the 1950's, the construction of toll roads and super highways provided a big market for standard bridge beams and shapes. In the period 1957-59, important projects using prestressed concrete components that made construction news were the bridge-tunnel crossing at Hampton Roads, Virginia; the second Tampa Bay crossing; and the 24-mile bridge over Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana.

The use of prestressed concrete in many of the notable construction projects of recent years has, in part, been possible because of the efficient use of production lines. For example, in the construction of the Listerhill, Alabama, basic aluminum plant, completed in 1959, 1,200 precast reinforced or prestressed columns, beams, and wall panels were made by the production line method.

Of particular interest in structural engineering is the use of prestressed folded plate roofs to cover spans longer than 100 feet and the use of prestressed components in multistory buildings. For example the Norton Building in Seattle has 21 stories having 200,000 square feet of column-free office space, possible because of the design and use of 70-foot beam spans. These beams are pierced to permit all utilities and ducting to pass through them. A planned 35-story office building in Los Angeles, will have steel columns and prestressed floors.

The versatility of prestressed concrete products, constantly broadening through technical development, has increased the utility and use of these products in many different types of construction. New prestressing plants are efficient and suited for mass production. Development and research are actively pursued by the industry, and several new ideas--such as the technique for making extrusions and the use of slip forms for casting--currently offer considerable promise for the future.

The industry has provided a new market for producers of steel forms, special fasteners and hold down devices, hydraulic jacks and gauges.

MANUFACTURING METHODS

Concrete is much stronger in compression than in tension and is particularly suited for use in massive structures carrying only compressive loads such as heavy foundations, piers, and dams. Where concrete must withstand tensile stresses--as in beams, columns, bridges, and liquid storage tanks--the concrete must be reinforced because the tensile strength of concrete is only about one-tenth to one-twelfth its compressive cylinder strength.

The techniques of design and use of reinforced concrete structures and components of structures, such as beams, columns, girders, joists and slabs, have been in use over a period of approximately 75 years. A new way of utilizing steel reinforcement by embedding wires, cables, or thin tubes under tension in concrete has been developing over the last 30 years. However, the method known as prestressing has found practical expression in the United States only in the last decade.

In prestressed concrete products, reinforcing steel is tensioned by controlled stretching and then the reactive force of the induced tension in the steel is released against the concrete. The force acting on the concrete is compressive and counteracts or eliminates tensile stresses in the concrete under normal loads.

*Prepared under the supervision of Charles P. Redick, Director, Building Materials Division, Business and Defense Services Administration.

The *Concrete Industries Year Book* describes prestressing as follows:

> "the introduction of stresses opposite in sense to those that the structural members will be expected to carry during use. Steel is stressed to some predetermined value and then restrained in the member from regaining its unstressed position. The restraint is accomplished by bond as in pretensioning or by end-bearing devices as in post-tensioning."

Prestressed structural members may be pretensioned or post-tensioned. In pretensioned members, the steel reinforcement is stretched between two immovable supports to the point where the stress in the wire or wire strands is about two-thirds of the ultimate strength of the wire, i.e., about 170,000 psi. Concrete is poured around the steel while it is under tension. When the concrete has been cured to a point where its compressive strength is 3,000-4,000 psi, the end pull is released. The wire bonds to the concrete resulting in axial compression in the concrete resisting the tension in the steel.

The stress in the steel does not remain at 170,000 psi, partly because of permanent elongation of the steel or "creep" and partly because of reduction in volume of the concrete through shrinkage and other factors. The result of these forces is that the stress in the steel under load is approximately 50-60 percent of its ultimate load.

Post-tensioned members are those in which the concrete is first cast and cured. Then the reinforcing tendons are stretched and the stress transmitted axially to the concrete members by suitable anchoring devices. The tendons are covered with a casing of nonbonding material or a metal hose to prevent them from being bonded to the concrete while it is being poured. After the desired amount of stress has been applied it is customary to grout the tendons in the casing under pressure, effectively bonding the tendons throughout their length.

Post-tensioning is done when concrete is older and of higher strength at the transfer of prestress so that both shrinkage and creep are considerably reduced. When all the wires are tensioned simultaneously, the elasticity loss is eliminated. In post-tensioning, loss of initial tensioning stress may be about 18 percent. Ultimate stress losses in post-tensioning are less than in pretensioning but not markedly so.

Two types of reinforcing tendons are used. The reinforcing steel usually consists of small cold drawn wires or a combination of these small wires stranded together in form similar to a wire rope or a wire cable. The ultimate breaking strength of the wire used is approximately 250,000 psi. Large size alloy bars in diameter up to 1" and 1-1/8" are also used for some of the larger girders and these bars may have an ultimate strength of 150,000 psi.

Pretensioning is almost exclusively a central casting yard operation. Because it can be done on a repetitive basis under controlled factory conditions, it is usually cheaper than post-tensioning. Post-tensioning is usually done on the job site. In buildings, for example, large concrete members can be cast in position in the building and post-tensioned there. Post-tensioning is ordinarily confined to large members that cannot be easily transported from a casting yard to the job site. However, pretensioned members from 110-150 feet long may be transported with proper handling equipment and the cooperation of municipal and highway officials.

Prestressed members can be combined with cast-in-place concrete to form "composite" members. Composite prestressed concrete members consist of prestressed units combined wih additional concrete placed after prestressing, as distinct from simple members which are cast in one operation and prestressed throughout.

A major economy offered by the technique of prestressing is reduction in weight of steel used, over and above the gains obtained by using concrete wire mesh or deformed bar reinforcement.

Superior performance proves to be a bonus in many instances because a prestressed beam of relatively small cross-section can perform the function of a much larger beam reinforced conventionally. This makes possible the use of prestressed beams where strength requirements would force the use of such large reinforced concrete sections that the design would be impractical, and effects economy in space in the completed structure.

In pretensioning, the distinctive part of the production process is the casting of members, done in prestressing beds which vary in length from 90-630 feet, the most common length at present being over 400 feet. The width of the bed varies to accommodate the types of members to be produced. At each end of the bed is a steel or concrete abutment (two abutments at the live end) fastened into a deep foundation or anchorage in order to be able to withstand the great forces exerted by the jacks. At the live end of the bed the jacks which do the pulling are attached to the stressing abutment. Just in front of this abutment is the live end abutment where the strands may be anchored when the hydraulic jacks are removed. The reel racks or coils for feeding the strands are at the opposite end of the casting bed behind the dead end abutment. A pull plate which has openings to provide for a variety of strand patterns is fastened to the dead end abutment.

In prestressing by pretensioning, a steel cable is laid in concrete forms just before the concrete is poured and it is stretched by hydraulic jacks. The cables are made of twisted strands of seven wires of small diameter. These cables have been found to make the best reinforcement because of

the superior ability of such strands to pass the tension stresses to the concrete by means of bond. The strands must be of high ultimate strength (at least 250,000 psi minimum). By anchoring the strands at one end and attaching them to hydraulic jacks at the other, a uniform stress is developed in each strand.

The strands are placed in position and anchored by reusable fittings to one end of the casting bed and to the tensioning device at the opposite end. Tension is applied and then maintained by anchoring each strand or group of strands to the bed, so that the tensioning device can be released for use elsewhere. Forms are placed as required on the bed, along with such reinforcing bars, mesh, or stirrups as may be specified, and a high strength plastic mix of concrete is poured in the usual manner. After the concrete has cured sufficiently to reach a predetermined strength, the tensioning device is again applied to release the stress gradually and transfer it to the concrete by bonding action. Upon release of the anchorage, the contraction of the strands, distributed through the section of the member and now securely bonded to the concrete, places the entire concrete section in compression at the design load. The compression induced by the prestress in the strands prevents the formation of tension cracks in the bottom portions of prestressed members even under working live loads. A welder's torch burns off the strands at each end of the member, which can then be lifted out of the form and taken to the storage area. This description of tensioning and detensioning operations covers multi-strand tensioning. Single strand jacking is also widely used.

Because the stress is introduced into the member after the concrete has cured, post-tensioning eliminates the requirement of heavy casting beds and abutments necessary with pretensioning. Post-tensioning lends itself particularly well to on-the-spot construction of larger members. The member is cast with spaces properly positioned in the form to allow the tensioning material to pass through. After the concrete has reached sufficient compression strength, special end anchorages are attached and the tensioning member is stressed. Then the remaining space in the concrete member is filled with grout. The tensioning force may then react to the bearing plates cast in the beams or it may be distributed directly into the surrounding concrete by suitable means.

High-strength concrete as well as high-tensile steel is essential for prestressing because the high moment of resistance obtained by tensioning cannot develop if the concrete crushes. For maximum production and economy, the concrete used should reach 3,000-5,000 psi within 24 hours. Some concrete, cured by steam, can reach 5,000 psi in 12 hours. Obviously the manufacturer benefits from use of high, early strength cement through early removal of units and quick re-use of casting beds.

Some plants have more than one casting bed. In cold climates the beds are heated to permit yearround production. A batching plant, a storage yard for finished products, and an office building complete the layout for a typical prestressing plant. Buckets handled by cranes or front end loaders are usually used to convey the concrete from the mixer to the casting bed. Transit-mix trucks are also popular for this work. Individual plant investments are reported to range from $100,000-$5,000,000.

RESULTS OF 1959 SURVEY

Much useful data were obtained from the survey of all known fixed-plant producers of standard prestressed concrete items in the continental United States in 1959.[1] Data were requested on the production of concrete building members fabricated in whole or in part by pre- or post-tensioning methods, excluding concrete pipe and concrete block and brick (BDSAF Form 594). All potential producers, numbering over 500, were circularized.

The survey revealed that 205 plants were operating in 1959. However, because 19 of the reports were not fully completed, some of the following data relates to 186 plants. Some 7,200 people were engaged in prestressing operations as of July 15, 1959, in 205 respondent plants. Forty percent of the plants and 43 percent of the employment were centered in the south. The plants received 90,000 tons of steel including high tensile steel wire, strand, and rod specially made for prestressing operations.

About 1,200,000 cubic yards of concrete were used in prestressed products manufactured in 1959. In addition to large quantities of cement and aggregates consumed in the form of ready-mix concrete, for which no separate report was requested, the industry used almost 1,900,000 barrels of portland cement and nearly 1,900,000 tons of heavy and lightweight aggregates combined.

In addition to the special prestressing wire, strand, and rod used, the prestressing plants received estimated shipments of about 45,000 tons of steel in conventional forms, such as reinforcing bars and welded wire fabric.

Age of Plants

One of the outstanding characteristics of the prestressed concrete fabrication industry is that it is

[1] Prestressed products for construction projects are sometimes produced at the building site. The necessary equipment is assembled near the job site, a temporary batching plant is erected (or concrete may be supplied by ready-mix trucks), and on-site operations continued until the bridge, pier, or building structure is completed. The prestressing plant is then disassembled and removed. This type of site operation is prevalent in the western and southwestern United States.

a new one. In 1950, only 5 or 6 plants were operating.

The recognition during the past decade of the advantages of the product—economy, speed in construction, savings in space, and freedom from maintenance—appears to have been the primary reason for the increase in the number of fabricators to more than 200 as of December 1959. As of December 31, 1959, only 16 plants were older than 7 years; but 104 plants, or 54 percent of the 194 plants specifying length of time in business, had been in operation less than 3 years.

Number of months operating	Number of plants	Percent of total reporting
84 months and over	16	8
72-83 months	11	6
60-71 months	16	8
36-59 months	47	24
12-35 months	87	45
Under 12 months	17	9

Products Manufactured

The fabrication of prestressed concrete products was the sole activity of about one-third of the plants active in 1959. Half of the plants reported that they were engaged in the design, engineering, or erection of prestressed concrete products.

Most producers also manufactured concrete block or brick, pipe, or ready-mix concrete (table 1). The 54 responses that did not fit any of these categories were further analyzed, disclosing that all of those plants were engaged in one or more related fields such as sand and gravel operations, aggregate production, and roadbuilding (including asphalt paving).

Table 1.–Type of Operation in 205 Fixed Plants in 1959

Type of operation	Number of plants[1]
Exclusive manufacture of prestressed concrete products	67
Engineering, design, or erection of prestressed concrete products	107
Manufacture of prestressed concrete products and:	
Manufacture of concrete block or brick	36
Manufacture of concrete pipe	49
Manufacture and sale of ready-mix concrete	30
Other	54
Total	[1] 343

[1] Because most plants engage in more than one type of activity, the total shown exceeds the number of reports tabulated.

Some 154 plants manufactured one or more items for use in bridges and other waterfront structures, and 163 plants manufactured items for buildings. More plants, 117, produced double tees than any other item, followed by I beams for bridges (table 2). Other items produced included prestressed lintels, wall panels, box beams, tapered girders, monowing tees, trusses, and utility poles.

Table 2.–Type of Products Manufactured in 1959

Products	Number of plants
Building members	163
Double tees	117
Single tees	64
Channel slabs	78
I Beams and joists	86
T Joists	44
Inverted T beams and rectangular beams	84
Flat slabs	76
Other	39
Bridge and waterfront structures	154
Single tees	33
Channel slabs	44
Flat slabs	49
Box sections	76
I Beams	102
Other	24
Miscellaneous	88
Octagonal or square piles	63
Cylindrical piles	3
Flat slabs	44
Railroad ties	3
Other	20

Physical Output

Building members exceeded the quantity of product shipped in 1959 for use in bridge and waterfront structures by about 10 percent as revealed in the amount of concrete used:

Type of product	Cubic yards of concrete
Building members	559,045
Bridges and waterfront structures	517,297
Miscellaneous construction	124,310
Total	1,200,652

Size of Plants

U. S. prestressing plants are moderate in size, whether measured by employment or value of shipments. No single plant had more than 200 employees in 1959, and the largest value of shipments reported by any plant was well below $10 million. Plants having fewer than 50 employees accounted for 46 percent of the employment. However, one-fifth of total employment was provided by the 10 largest plants, each of which employed more than 100 (table 3).

The number of employees engaged in prestressing is usually a good index of the value of shipments per plant. Almost perfect correlation exists between the percentages of total employment and value of

Table 3.—Value of 1959 Shipments by 186 Fixed Plants of Prestressed Products and Services, by Size of Plant as Measured by Number of Employees per Plant

No. of employees per plant	Number of plants	Percent of plants	Value of shipments ($000)	Percent of shipments	Number of employees	Percent of number of employees
100-199	10	5.4	$20,412	21	1,415	20
75-99	12	6.5	12,481	13	1,030	15
50-74	22	11.8	17,916	19	1,309	19
20-49	75	40.3	33,387	34	2,253	33
10-19	48	25.8	11,233	12	727	11
0-9	19	10.2	1,237	1	121	2
Total	186	100.0	$96,666	100	6,855	100

shipments when plants are classified by average employment.

The moderate size of the industry is confirmed when annual shipment data are classified by dollar value of shipments. Seventy-five percent of the dollar volume in 1959 was shipped by 69 plants whose output was $500,000 or more. The remaining portion of the output was shared by 117 establishments. At the lower end of the scale were 38 plants whose shipments were valued at under $100,000. It must be understood, however, that prestressing work was not the sole occupation of some of these plants and also that many of them had been in operation less than 2 years. Some of the plants reporting volume under $100,000 for 1959 were closed down or not working on prestressed products during a portion of 1959 (table 4).

Table 4.—Value of 1959 Shipments by 186 Fixed Plants of Prestressed Products and Services, by Size of Plant Shipments

Size class of shipments	Number of plants	Value of shipments and services	
		Thousands of dollars	Percentage
$1 million and over	26	$43,146	44.6
$500,000-999,000	43	29,580	30.6
$250,000-499,000	44	15,917	16.5
$100,000-249,000	35	6,063	6.3
$50,000-99,000	16	1,164	1.2
Under $50,000	22	796	.8
Total	186	$96,666	100.0

Geographic Distribution

Eighty-one plants, or 40 percent of the total, were located in the Southern region of the United States and were distributed in 15 states, each of which had two or more plants. Florida and Texas, each having 15 plants, were first in the number of plants per state. On the basis of employment, the Florida plants were about twice as large as the Texas plants.

North Central United States has about as many plants (63) as the Northeast (31 plants) and Western (30 plants) regions combined. However, half again as many employees were engaged in prestressing activities in the Western and Northeastern plants as in the North Central plants (table 5).

Value of Shipments

Total shipments and the component values of pretensioned, post-tensioned, and composite members are distributed by geographic divisions in table 6. Ninety percent of the reported dollar volume of prestressed shipments is attributable to the value of product and 10 percent to compensation for services such as erection and transportation (table 7). On any specific project, erection and transportation are estimated to account for 15-20 percent of the in-place cost of prestressed concrete, but the average comes out to 10 percent because many respondent firms did no erection or transportation.

Receipts of Steel for Consumption

Some 186 plants reported receipt of 90,500 tons of steel for use in fabricating prestressed products. It is estimated that approximately 50-60 percent of this quantity consisted of prestressing steel.[2] The geographic distribution of the total tonnage is shown in table 8. In addition to prestressing steel, plants

[2]According to the survey replies, 60 percent of all steel received was prestressing steel. The quantity reported as prestressing rod, however, was known to be in excess of annual production in 1959. The most reasonable explanation is that regular reinforcing bars were reported on the line for prestressing rods by several respondents. Therefore, the 50-60 percent figure is used.

Table 5.—Total Reported Employment in 205 Fixed Plants and Employment on Prestressed Concrete Products in 1959 by Geographic Divisions and States*

Location	Number of plants	Total number of employees			
		In plants as of July 15, 1959	Engaged in administration and production	Engaged in administration sales, etc.	Engaged in prestressed concrete production
United States, total	205	9,726	7,205	1,253	5,952
Northeast	31	1,566	1,345	223	1,122
New England	4	76	93	16	77
New Hampshire (1), Massachusetts (1), Connecticut (2)[a]	4	76	93	16	77
Middle Atlantic	27	1,490	1,252	207	1,045
New York	10	547	443	52	391
New Jersey	5	385	402	68	334
Pennsylvania	12	558	407	87	320
North Central	63	2,829	1,700	356	1,344
East North Central	37	1,833	1,036	213	823
Ohio	12	684	330	75	255
Indiana	4	139	89	28	61
Illinois	9	460	345	45	300
Michigan	5	380	143	38	105
Wisconsin	7	170	129	27	102
West North Central	26	996	664	143	521
Minnesota	5	149	130	25	105
Iowa	5	182	97	13	84
Missouri	7	240	183	53	130
North Dakota (2), So. Dakota (1), Nebraska (2)	5	363	191	44	147
Kansas	4	62	63	8	55
South	81	3,782	3,085	491	2,594
South Atlantic	40	2,245	1,876	278	1,598
Maryland (2), Virginia (5), West Virginia (3)	10	461	329	50	279
North Carolina (6), So. Carolina (7), Georgia (2)	15	710	511	94	417
Florida	15	1,074	1,036	134	902
East South Central	18	793	436	92	344
Kentucky (2), Alabama (2)	4	61	60	10	50
Tennessee	9	632	262	69	193
Mississippi	5	100	114	13	101
West South Central	23	744	773	121	652
Arkansas (4), Louisiana (2), Oklahoma (2)	8	347	346	40	306
Texas	15	397	427	81	346
West	30	1,549	1,075	183	892
Mountain	16	873	499	95	404
Montana (3), Idaho (3)	6	292	78	15	63
Colorado (3), New Mexico (2)	5	295	261	58	203
Arizona (3), Utah (2)	5	286	160	22	138
Pacific	14	676	576	88	488
Washington (4), Oregon (1)	5	215	212	20	192
California	9	461	364	68	296

* Data were not collected for Alaska and Hawaii.
[a] Figures in parentheses refer to number of plants per state.

Table 6.—Value of Prestressed Product Shipments by 205 Fixed Plants and Percentage by Type, by Geographic Divisions

(Thousands of dollars)

Location	Number of plants	Grand total	Percent	Pretensioned products	Percent of total	Post-tensioned products	Percent of total	Pretensioned and post-tensioned products combined	Percent of total
United States, total	205	$91,427	100.0	$72,896	100.0	$9,644	100.0	$8,887	100.0
New England	4	1,622	1.8	1,559	2.1	0	.....	63	0.7
Middle Atlantic	27	18,410	20.1	13,021	17.9	3,546	36.7	1,843	20.7
East North Central	37	15,416	16.9	13,994	19.2	1,405	14.6	17	0.2
West North Central	26	6,516	7.1	5,821	8.0	362	3.8	333	3.8
South Atlantic	40	22,471	24.6	18,810	25.8	211	2.2	3,450	38.8
East South Central	18	4,797	5.2	3,977	5.5	289	3.0	531	6.0
West South Central	23	7,922	8.7	6,020	8.2	1,653	17.1	249	2.8
Mountain	16	7,822	8.6	5,628	7.7	551	5.7	1,643	18.5
Pacific	14	6,451	7.0	4,066	5.6	1,627	16.9	758	8.5

Table 7.—Value of Prestressed Product and Services Shipments by 205 Fixed Plants and Percentage by Geographic Divisions

(Thousands of dollars)

Location	Number of plants	Total prestressed products and services	Percent of total	Prestressed products	Percent of total	Prestressed services	Percent of total
United States, total	205	$102,182	100.0	$91,427	100.0	$10,755	100.0
New England	4	1,630	1.6	1,622	1.8	8	0.1
Middle Atlantic	27	20,594	20.2	18,410	20.1	2,184	20.3
East North Central	37	17,765	17.3	15,416	16.9	2,349	21.8
West North Central	26	8,334	8.2	6,516	7.1	1,818	16.9
South Atlantic	40	24,058	23.5	22,471	24.6	1,587	14.8
East South Central	18	5,179	5.1	4,797	5.2	382	3.6
West South Central	23	8,947	8.8	7,922	8.7	1,025	9.5
Mountain	16	8,419	8.2	7,822	8.6	597	5.5
Pacific	14	7,256	7.1	6,451	7.0	805	7.5

COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS IN 1959

NORTHEAST

1. New England
Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

2. Middle Atlantic
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

NORTH CENTRAL

3. E. N. Central
Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

4. W. N. Central
Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH

5. S. Atlantic
Delaware
Dist. of Col.
Florida
Georgia
Maryland
N. Carolina
S. Carolina
Virginia
W. Virginia

6. E. S. Central
Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

7. W. S. Central
Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

WEST

8. Mountain
Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

9. Pacific
California
Oregon
Washington

Table 8.—Total Plant Receipts of Steel by 186 Fixed Plants, by Geographic Division, 1959

(In tons)

Location	Number of plants	Steel receipts	Percent of total
United States, total	186	90,445	100
New England	4	1,230	1.4
Middle Atlantic	24	20,559	22.7
East North Central	33	15,475	17.1
West North Central	23	6,420	7.1
South Atlantic	38	22,478	24.8
East South Central	17	3,746	4.2
West South Central	20	9,504	10.5
Mountain	14	5,620	6.2
Pacific	13	5,413	6.0

received steel in the form of bars and wire fabric, as well as miscellaneous types of steel used for bearing plates, connecting plates, and similar uses.

Receipts of Cement and Aggregates

Table 9 presents the geographic dispersion of plant receipts of 1.9 million barrels of cement, 1.7 million tons of heavy aggregates, and 170,000 tons of lightweight aggregates. These figures do not represent total receipts of these materials in prestressing plants because many plants received their concrete from other ready-mix suppliers. The quantities reported should not be interpreted as being the sole constituents of the 1.2 million cubic yards of concrete contained in prestressed members shipped. The data may be sufficiently representative for the conclusion that on an industry-wide basis heavy aggregates and lightweight aggregates are employed in a ratio of ten to one.

Table 9.—Nonmetallic Products Received for Use in Prestressed Concrete Production by 186 Fixed Plants, by Geographic Divisions, 1959

Location	Number of plants	Portland cement (barrels)	Aggregates	
			Heavy (tons)	Lightweight (tons)
United States, total	186	1,881,291	1,675,203	165,809
New England	4	38,949	20,958	2,020
Middle Atlantic	24	380,778	289,622	29,850
East North Central	33	280,519	196,741	16,448
West North Central	23	144,870	148,253	26,205
South Atlantic	38	410,441	616,608	32,632
East South Central	17	72,140	50,670	1,317
West South Central	20	302,218	143,176	29,675
Mountain	14	113,272	124,252	7,631
Pacific	13	138,104	84,923	20,031

STATISTICAL SERIES

Part A.—Construction Put in Place

NOTE: The monthly estimates in Part A are determined primarily by past contract award movements, standard progress patterns, and assumed normal seasonal movements. Except when special surveys are undertaken, as was done during the 1959 steel strike, they do not reflect the effects of varying numbers of working days in given months, nor of special conditions influencing the volume of activity in any given month, such as unusual weather, materials shortages, overtime, work stoppages, and delays.

Table A-1.—New Construction Put in Place in the United States: Current Value and Relative Changes, by Type of Construction

Type of construction	Value (*in millions of dollars*)						Seasonally adjusted annual rate May 1961	Percent change		
	1961			1960	First 5 months			First 5 mos. 1960-61	May 1961 from	
	March	April	May	May	1960	1961			April 1961	May 1960
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	r3,909	r4,289	4,773	4,648	20,140	20,398	56,461	+1	+11	+3
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	r2,772	r3,030	3,292	3,265	14,769	14,388	39,264	-3	+9	+1
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	r1,448	r1,676	1,849	1,885	8,310	7,672	21,728	-8	+10	-2
New dwelling units	r1,058	r1,185	1,285	1,352	6,302	5,502	15,701	-13	+8	-5
Additions and alterations	r300	r399	467	460	1,664	1,711	4,837	+3	+17	+2
Nonhousekeeping	90	92	97	73	344	459	1,190	+33	+5	+33
Nonresidential buildings	806	789	822	784	3,848	4,096	10,295	+6	+4	+5
Industrial	248	235	227	222	1,136	1,236	2,824	+9	-3	+2
Commercial	324	318	344	321	1,542	1,651	4,242	+7	+8	+7
Office buildings and warehouses	170	174	180	162	804	883	2,216	+10	+3	+11
Stores, restaurants, and garages	154	144	164	159	738	768	2,026	+4	+14	+3
Other nonresidential buildings	234	236	251	241	1,170	1,209	3,229	+3	+6	+4
Religious	74	73	78	79	390	384	1,021	-2	+7	-1
Educational	46	46	47	44	220	235	611	+7	+2	+7
Hospital and institutional	54	55	57	46	236	271	700	+15	+4	+24
Social and recreational	43	45	50	54	238	231	643	-3	+11	-7
Miscellaneous	17	17	19	18	86	88	254	+2	+12	+6
Farm construction	r93	r108	122	111	512	477	1,501	-7	+13	+10
Public utilities	r403	435	475	462	1,997	2,031	5,476	+2	+9	+3
Telephone and telegraph	82	83	89	100	419	409	980	-2	+7	-11
Other public utilities	r321	352	386	362	1,578	1,622	4,496	+3	+10	+7
All other private	22	22	24	23	102	112	264	+10	+9	+4
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	r1,137	r1,259	1,481	1,383	5,371	6,010	17,197	+12	+18	+7
Residential buildings	r63	r68	71	64	296	320	852	+8	+4	+11
Nonresidential buildings	403	r436	443	394	1,742	2,027	5,278	+16	+2	+12
Industrial	r39	r45	45	33	159	201	521	+26	0	+36
Educational	235	r253	254	234	1,037	1,189	3,072	+15	([1])	+9
Hospital and institutional	30	31	32	35	158	147	379	-7	+3	-9
Administrative and service	49	r54	58	51	204	243	684	+19	+7	+14
Other nonresidential buildings	r50	r53	54	41	184	247	622	+34	+2	+32
Military facilities	r119	r111	109	103	433	536	1,256	+24	-2	+6
Highways	r271	r339	523	515	1,589	1,691	5,989	+6	+54	+2
Sewer and water facilities	121	r130	138	128	589	610	1,617	+4	+6	+8
Sewer	69	r75	79	77	361	348	953	-4	+5	+3
Water	52	r55	59	51	228	262	664	+15	+7	+16
Public service enterprises	40	r47	56	53	203	219	637	+8	+19	+6
Conservation and development	r95	r100	110	107	438	482	1,234	+10	+10	+3
All other public	r25	28	31	19	81	125	334	+54	+11	+63

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1]Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. rRevised.

Table A-2.—New Construction Put in Place in the United States: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates in Current and Constant* Dollars
(Millions of dollars)

Period	New construction put in place**						Private construction			
	Total		Private		Public		Residential building (nonfarm)			
							Total		New dwelling units	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956	*45,779*	*34,681*	*33,067*	*24,805*	12,712	9,876	*17,677*	*13,648*	*13,535*	n.a.
1957	*47,795*	*34,944*	*33,778*	*24,469*	14,017	10,475	*17,019*	*12,903*	*12,615*	
1958	*48,903*	*35,418*	*33,491*	*23,964*	15,412	11,454	*18,047*	*13,555*	*13,552*	*10,176*
1959	56,206	39,904	39,949	27,847	16,257	12,057	24,469	17,753	19,233	13,954
1960	55,148	38,421	38,925	26,666	16,223	11,755	22,022	15,786	16,422	11,782
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1960: May	55,260	38,680	38,916	26,596	16,344	12,084	22,180	15,820	16,516	11,788
June	55,189	38,453	39,103	26,707	16,086	11,746	22,362	15,939	16,753	11,941
July	55,390	38,602	39,035	26,651	16,355	11,951	22,308	15,923	16,613	11,858
August	55,298	38,629	38,660	26,414	16,638	12,215	21,783	15,581	16,300	11,659
September	55,325	38,467	38,697	26,408	16,628	12,059	21,716	15,534	15,941	11,403
October	54,736	38,041	38,331	26,178	16,405	11,863	21,228	15,226	15,654	11,230
November	55,430	38,498	38,581	26,366	16,849	12,132	21,428	15,382	15,792	11,337
December	56,135	39,113	38,598	26,354	17,537	12,759	21,490	15,437	15,653	11,244
1961: January	55,262	38,462	37,810	25,762	17,452	12,700	20,338	14,629	14,554	10,470
February	54,846	38,132	37,096	25,353	17,750	12,779	19,671	14,161	13,776	9,918
March	r55,177	r38,243	r37,801	r25,767	r17,376	r12,476	r20,287	r14,596	r14,441	r10,390
April	r55,323	r38,230	r38,838	r26,480	r16,485	r11,750	r21,265	r15,298	r15,229	r10,956
May	56,461	39,196	39,264	26,775	17,197	12,421	21,728	15,632	15,701	11,296
	Percent change									
May 1960-61	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 5	+ 3	− 2	− 1	− 5	− 4
12 mos. ending May 1960-61	(1)	− 1	− 4	− 5	+ 9	+ 7	− 11	− 11	− 16	− 16

Period	Private construction—Con.									
	Residential building—Con.				Nonresidential buildings					
	Additions and alterations		Nonhousekeeping		Total		Industrial		Office buildings and warehouses	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956	3,695	n.a.	447	n.a.	8,817	6,594	3,084	2,306	1,684	1,294
1957	3,903		501		9,556	6,805	3,557	2,506	1,893	1,389
1958	3,862	2,902	633	477	8,675	6,046	2,382	1,679	2,013	1,417
1959	4,468	3,241	768	558	8,859	5,974	2,106	1,457	1,954	1,330
1960	4,679	3,345	921	659	10,032	6,675	2,861	1,975	2,072	1,375
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1960: May	4,764	3,396	900	636	9,828	6,576	2,760	1,908	1,992	1,332
June	4,686	3,340	923	658	9,754	6,493	2,788	1,922	2,014	1,334
July	4,745	3,387	950	678	9,821	6,519	2,868	1,978	2,068	1,369
August	4,528	3,239	955	683	9,962	6,620	2,934	2,023	2,069	1,379
September	4,816	3,445	959	686	10,173	6,734	3,041	2,097	2,087	1,382
October	4,620	3,314	954	682	10,313	6,826	3,084	2,127	2,129	1,410
November	4,648	3,336	988	709	10,335	6,839	3,036	2,094	2,158	1,429
December	4,805	3,452	1,032	741	10,393	6,853	2,982	2,057	2,159	1,430
1961: January	4,711	3,387	1,073	772	10,712	7,061	3,031	2,090	2,323	1,478
February	4,786	3,445	1,109	798	10,749	7,086	3,037	2,095	2,242	1,485
March	r4,712	r3,390	1,134	816	10,593	6,982	2,986	2,059	2,200	r1,438
April	r4,853	r3,491	1,183	851	10,446	6,885	2,910	2,007	2,228	r1,456
May	4,837	3,480	1,190	856	10,295	6,764	2,824	1,947	2,216	1,449
	Percent change									
May 1960-61	+ 2	+ 2	+ 32	+ 35	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2	+ 11	+ 9
12 mos. ending May 1960-61	+ 4	+ 4	+ 26	+ 26	+ 9	+ 7	+ 21	+ 21	+ 8	+ 6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.—New Construction Put in Place in the United States: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates in Current and Constant* Dollars—Con.

(Millions of dollars)

Period	Private construction—Con.									
	Nonresidential buildings—Con.									
	Stores, restaurants, garages		Religious		Educational		Hospitals and institutional		Social and recreational	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956	1,947	1,441	768	n.a.	536	n.a.	328	n.a.	275	n.a.
1957	1,671	1,186	868		525		525		311	
1958	1,576	1,085	863	594	574	396	600	415	424	291
1959	1,976	1,306	947	634	525	352	570	380	550	364
1960	2,000	1,309	1,030	673	580	377	579	377	671	437
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1960: May	1,968	1,284	1,032	684	576	384	564	372	696	456
June	1,867	1,220	1,027	671	572	374	541	354	692	453
July	1,802	1,170	1,015	659	578	376	538	349	700	454
August	1,853	1,203	1,025	665	574	372	547	355	700	454
September	1,949	1,257	1,033	667	586	378	574	370	686	443
October	2,004	1,293	1,036	668	595	384	593	382	662	427
November	2,040	1,316	1,034	667	592	382	611	394	652	420
December	2,148	1,377	1,024	656	592	379	631	405	641	411
1961: January	2,284	1,464	1,018	652	611	392	636	408	654	419
February	2,294	1,471	1,018	652	607	389	659	422	640	410
March	2,213	1,418	1,009	647	618	396	674	432	631	405
April	2,095	1,343	1,019	653	614	394	684	438	643	412
May	2,026	1,298	1,021	655	611	392	700	448	643	412
	Percent change									
May 1960-61	+ 3	+ 1	− 1	− 4	+ 6	+ 2	+ 24	+ 20	− 8	− 10
12 mos. ending May 1960-61	− 1	− 4	+ 4	+ 1	+ 12	+ 10	+ 6	+ 4	+ 8	+ 5

Period	Private construction—Con.									
	Nonres. bldg.—Con.		Farm construction		Public utilities					
	Miscellaneous				Total		Telephone and telegraph		Other public utilities	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956	195	n.a.	*1,560*	*1,252*	4,893	3,230	1,066	754	3,827	2,476
1957	206		*1,590*	*1,249*	5,414	3,384	1,068	744	4,346	2,640
1958	243	169	*1,475*	*1,150*	5,105	3,096	904	622	4,201	2,474
1959	231	151	1,362	1,020	5,052	2,975	952	633	4,100	2,342
1960	237	155	1,276	945	5,312	3,095	1,088	701	4,224	2,394
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1960: May	240	156	1,328	984	5,316	3,072	1,104	720	4,212	2,352
June	253	165	1,324	982	5,405	3,145	1,190	763	4,215	2,382
July	252	164	1,267	933	5,364	3,119	1,145	734	4,219	2,385
August	260	169	1,240	913	5,406	3,146	1,192	764	4,214	2,382
September	217	140	1,246	914	5,285	3,068	1,096	702	4,189	2,366
October	210	135	1,225	901	5,261	3,052	1,080	692	4,181	2,360
November	212	137	1,225	902	5,282	3,065	1,091	699	4,191	2,366
December	216	138	1,114	811	5,320	3,093	1,081	689	4,239	2,404
1961: January	246	158	1,036	750	5,393	3,134	1,170	742	4,223	2,389
February	252	162	1,094	795	5,262	3,128	970	698	4,292	2,430
March	262	168	r1,240	r907	5,362	3,100	980	628	4,382	2,472
April	253	162	r1,417	r1,044	5,406	r3,081	965	r607	4,441	r2,474
May	254	163	1,501	1,108	5,476	3,122	980	617	4,496	2,505
	Percent change									
May 1960-61	+ 6	+ 4	+ 13	+ 13	+ 3	+ 2	− 11	− 14	+ 7	+ 7
12 mos. ending May 1960-61	− 4	− 6	− 10	− 12	+ 4	+ 3	+ 6	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.–New Construction Put in Place in the United States: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates in Current and Constant* Dollars–Con.
(Millions of dollars)

Period	Public construction											
	Residential buildings		Nonresidential buildings									
			Total**		Industrial		Educational		Hospital and institutional		Administrative and service	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956	292	225	4,076	3,017	453	339	2,556	1,891	300	220	362	n.a.
1957	506	383	4,507	3,193	473	333	2,825	2,003	354	250	439	
1958	846	637	4,653	3,214	408	289	2,875	1,982	390	267	532	367
1959	962	703	4,514	3,035	368	256	2,656	1,780	428	287	568	379
1960	709	508	4,753	3,101	420	289	2,819	1,830	400	260	591	380
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates											
1960: May	768	552	4,692	3,084	384	264	2,832	1,848	408	276	610	r384
June	724	516	4,698	3,085	389	268	2,796	1,827	414	271	618	404
July	774	552	5,083	3,325	634	437	2,914	1,892	403	262	623	404
August	724	518	4,811	3,139	362	250	2,930	1,903	396	257	608	395
September	712	509	4,878	3,164	389	268	2,941	1,898	408	263	611	394
October	691	496	4,902	3,181	391	270	2,952	1,905	388	250	617	398
November	701	503	5,043	3,273	414	286	2,992	1,930	385	249	638	412
December	608	437	5,109	3,298	440	304	2,978	1,909	391	251	620	398
1961: January	696	501	5,114	3,302	469	324	2,993	1,918	397	255	608	390
February	719	517	5,218	3,358	472	325	3,048	1,954	395	253	614	394
March	r763	r549	r5,215	r3,367	r506	r349	3,037	1,947	359	230	r653	r418
April	r808	r581	r5,268	r3,403	r544	r375	r3,058	r1,960	r356	r228	r672	r431
May	852	613	5,278	3,407	521	359	3,072	1,969	379	243	684	438
	Percent change											
May 1960-61	+ 11	+ 11	+ 12	+ 10	+ 36	+ 36	+ 8	+ 7	– 7	– 12	+ 12	+ 14
12 mos. ending May 1960-61	– 6	– 7	+ 15	+ 12	+ 20	+ 20	+ 15	+ 12	– 5	– 7	+ 18	+ 15

Period	Public construction–Con.											
	Military facilities		Highways		Sewer systems		Water systems		Public service enterprises		Conservation and development	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956	1,360	1,059	4,395	3,851	701	473	574	386	384	240	826	556
1957	1,287	955	4,892	4,146	781	503	563	362	393	232	971	625
1958	1,402	1,028	5,500	4,731	836	518	551	339	451	261	1,019	633
1959	1,488	1,082	5,916	5,253	906	536	561	333	551	308	1,130	670
1960	1,355	959	5,797	5,118	882	511	605	348	650	363	1,247	716
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates											
1960: May	1,200	852	6,168	5,568	936	552	576	324	600	336	1,200	696
June	1,283	916	5,639	5,085	907	521	568	326	619	350	1,439	827
July	1,265	903	5,768	5,196	874	499	581	332	668	378	1,133	647
August	1,430	1,022	6,121	5,510	839	479	608	348	697	394	1,196	684
September	1,392	987	5,987	5,312	811	464	643	368	689	389	1,296	741
October	1,354	960	5,791	5,134	815	466	650	372	696	393	1,264	722
November	1,819	1,290	5,600	4,964	805	460	643	368	703	397	1,267	724
December	1,453	1,031	6,660	5,873	820	468	664	379	661	380	1,267	724
1961: January	1,285	911	6,470	5,772	860	489	674	383	654	376	1,385	787
February	1,805	1,280	5,934	5,293	883	505	676	386	680	391	1,483	848
March	r1,841	r1,306	5,662	5,028	907	518	665	380	r626	r358	r1,380	r789
April	r1,535	r1,089	r5,059	r4,522	r949	r536	r656	r371	r623	r352	r1,270	r717
May	1,256	891	5,989	5,352	953	538	664	375	637	360	1,234	697
	Percent change											
May 1960-61	+ 5	+ 5	– 3	– 4	+ 2	– 3	+ 15	+ 16	+ 6	+ 7	+ 3	(1)
12 mos. ending May 1960-61	+ 11	+ 10	+ 6	+ 6	– 6	– 9	+ 11	+ 9	+ 14	+ 14	+ 12	+ 10

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *1947-49 dollars. **Includes values for the "other" categories, not shown separately on this table. See table A-1. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. r Revised. NOTE: Values for 1955-1958, shown in italics, are not comparable with later data which reflect the "new housing starts" series. While data for Alaska and Hawaii have been included in all series, the effect on national totals is negligible, being of the order of one-half of 1 percent.

Table A-3.–New Public Construction Put in Place in the United States: Value, by Source and Type of Funds, by Ownership, and by Type of Construction

(Millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Source of funds				Ownership		Federally owned	
		Federal			State and local	Federal	State and local	Residential buildings	Military facilities
		Total	Direct	Grants-in-aid					
1956	12,712	3,639	2,728	911	9,073	2,728	9,984	17	1,360
1957	14,017	4,376	2,991	1,385	9,641	2,991	11,026	155	1,287
1958	15,412	5,663	3,419	2,244	9,749	3,419	11,993	357	1,402
1959	16,257	6,632	3,842	2,790	9,625	3,842	12,415	488	1,488
1960	16,223	6,130	3,682	2,448	10,093	3,682	12,541	289	1,355
1960: May	1,383	532	300	232	851	300	1,083	27	103
June	1,534	591	358	233	943	358	1,176	27	126
July	1,604	604	338	266	1,000	338	1,266	26	114
August	1,682	639	345	294	1,043	345	1,337	24	135
September	1,701	645	364	281	1,056	364	1,337	23	143
October	1,579	589	351	238	990	351	1,228	22	135
November	1,420	543	361	182	877	361	1,059	22	157
December	1,332	527	302	225	805	302	1,030	21	112
1961: January	1,094	407	259	148	687	259	835	21	88
February	1,039	405	274	131	634	274	765	22	109
March	r1,137	r422	r301	r121	r715	r301	r836	23	r119
April	r1,259	r440	r307	r133	r819	r307	r952	25	r111
May	1,481	547	318	229	934	318	1,163	25	109
	Percent change								
May 1960-61	+ 7	+ 3	+ 6	– 1	+ 10	+ 6	+ 7	– 7	+ 6
12 mos. ending May 1960-61	+ 8	+ 3	+ 9	– 5	+ 11	+ 9	+ 8	– 20	+ 9

Period	Federally owned–Con.								
	Nonresidential buildings						Highways	Conservation and development	All other
	Total	Industrial	Educational	Hospital	Administrative and service	Other nonresidential			
1956	583	453	8	37	30	55	79	675	14
1957	600	473	8	45	54	20	117	818	14
1958	607	408	11	35	122	31	145	885	23
1959	660	368	11	58	149	74	180	981	45
1960	701	420	21	56	137	67	181	1,079	77
1960: May	56	33	2	5	12	4	16	92	6
June	60	35	2	6	13	4	19	119	7
July	79	54	3	5	12	5	20	91	8
August	58	32	2	5	13	6	20	101	7
September	58	31	2	5	14	6	21	111	8
October	60	35	2	5	13	6	19	106	9
November	66	37	2	5	13	9	16	92	8
December	65	37	2	4	11	11	14	84	6
1961: January	61	37	1	4	9	10	5	79	5
February	58	35	2	4	9	8	5	75	5
March	r67	r39	2	5	r11	r10	6	r81	5
April	r73	r45	2	5	11	10	8	r85	5
May	74	45	2	5	12	10	10	95	5
	Percent change								
May 1960-61	+ 32	+ 36	0	0	0	+ 150	– 38	+ 3	– 17
12 mos. ending May 1960-61	+ 20	+ 22	+ 100	0	+ 7	+ 40	– 11	+ 12	+ 47

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.—New Public Construction Put in Place in the United States: Value, by Source and Type of Funds, by Ownership, and by Type of Construction—Con.

(Millions of dollars)

Period	State and locally owned									
	Residential buildings	Nonresidential buildings					Highways	Sewer systems	Water systems	All other
		Total	Educational	Hospitals	Administrative and service	Other nonresidential				
1956	275	3,493	2,548	263	332	350	4,316	701	574	625
1957	351	3,907	2,817	309	385	396	4,775	781	563	649
1958	489	4,046	2,864	355	410	417	5,355	836	551	716
1959	474	3,854	2,645	370	419	420	5,736	906	561	884
1960	420	4,052	2,798	344	454	456	5,616	882	605	966
1960: May	37	338	232	30	39	37	499	77	51	81
June	33	359	247	30	42	40	567	79	51	87
July	37	380	262	31	45	42	617	81	54	97
August	35	386	261	31	49	45	667	81	58	110
September	37	388	264	31	48	45	672	77	58	105
October	38	383	264	29	45	45	585	72	56	94
November	38	342	237	28	37	40	478	67	52	82
December	30	327	232	27	32	36	493	64	48	68
1961: January	37	328	234	24	33	37	286	65	50	69
February	38	298	210	22	31	35	262	60	46	61
March	r40	r336	233	25	r38	40	r265	69	52	r74
April	r43	r363	r251	26	r43	r43	r331	r75	r55	r85
May	46	369	252	27	46	44	513	79	59	97
	Percent change									
May 1960-61	+ 24	+ 9	+ 9	- 10	+ 18	+ 19	+ 3	+ 3	+ 16	+ 20
12 mos. ending May 1960-61	+ 6	+ 14	+ 14	- 6	+ 21	+ 19	+ 5	- 6	+ 11	+ 15

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. rRevised.

NOTE: Beginning with January 1959 data include estimates for the value of new construction put in place in Alaska and Hawaii.

COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

NORTHEAST

1. *New England*
   Connecticut
   Maine
   Massachusetts
   New Hampshire
   Rhode Island
   Vermont
2. *Middle Atlantic*
   New Jersey
   New York
   Pennsylvania

NORTH CENTRAL

3. *E. N. Central*
   Illinois
   Indiana
   Michigan
   Ohio
   Wisconsin
4. *W. N. Central*
   Iowa
   Kansas
   Minnesota
   Missouri
   Nebraska
   North Dakota
   South Dakota

SOUTH

5. *S. Atlantic*
   Delaware
   Dist. of Col.
   Florida
   Georgia
   Maryland
   N. Carolina
   S. Carolina
   Virginia
   W. Virginia
6. *E. S. Central*
   Alabama
   Kentucky
   Mississippi
   Tennessee
7. *W. S. Central*
   Arkansas
   Louisiana
   Oklahoma
   Texas

WEST

8. *Mountain*
   Arizona
   Colorado
   Idaho
   Montana
   Nevada
   New Mexico
   Utah
   Wyoming
9. *Pacific*
   Alaska
   California
   Hawaii
   Oregon
   Washington

Part B.—Housing

NOTE: The statistics shown in italics in this section relate to the "old" housing starts series which was terminated with April 1960 data. The "new" series overlaps the "old" one for the period January 1959-April 1960.

A description of the "new" series and a statement regarding conceptual, coverage, and methodological changes which affect the comparability of the two series appears in CONSTRUCTION REVIEW, June 1960, pp. 4-10.

Table B-1.–Housing Starts in the United States: Number and Percentage Distribution, by Ownership and Type of Structure

Period	Total	Ownership			Type of structure			Seasonally adjusted annual rate, private	
		Private		Public	1-family	2-family	3-or-more family	Total	Nonfarm
		Total	Nonfarm						
	Number of units (*in thousands*)								
Old series									
1956	*1,118.1*	.....	*1,093.9*	*24.2*	*989.7*	*30.9*	*97.5*	.....	.....
1957	*1,041.9*	.....	*992.8*	*49.1*	*872.7*	*33.3*	*135.9*	.....	.....
1958	*1,209.4*	.....	*1,141.5*	*67.9*	*975.1*	*38.9*	*195.4*	.....	.....
1959	*1,378.5*	.....	*1,342.8*	*35.7*	*1,094.6*	*52.5*	*231.4*	.....	.....
New series									
1959	1,553.5	1,516.8	1,494.6	36.7	1,250.7	58.5	244.3	.....	.....
1960	1,279.4	1,237.8	1,215.8	41.6	999.0	49.0	231.5	.....	.....
1960: April	125.2	123.5	121.7	1.7	102.3	4.7	18.2	1,327	1,307
May	130.0	127.3	125.5	2.7	101.6	5.0	23.4	1,333	1,315
June	127.3	122.2	120.6	5.1	101.5	4.6	21.2	1,302	1,285
July	114.9	111.1	109.4	3.8	90.6	4.4	19.8	1,182	1,164
August	129.6	124.8	122.7	4.8	102.9	4.2	22.6	1,292	1,273
September	102.0	96.4	94.4	5.6	79.9	3.7	18.5	1,062	1,040
October	110.4	107.6	104.5	2.8	85.1	3.7	21.6	1,236	1,200
November	96.0	94.3	93.4	1.7	71.4	3.5	21.0	1,216	1,203
December	72.1	65.4	64.9	6.7	49.0	3.5	19.7	979	970
1961: January	72.5	69.9	68.4	2.6	52.5	3.0	17.1	1,105	1,078
February	r80.7	r75.8	r72.5	r4.9	r57.3	4.3	r19.1	r1,184	r1,133
March	r110.3	r105.4	r103.0	r4.9	82.6	4.0	23.7	r1,317	r1,285
April	118.7	114.8	112.0	3.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,233	1,203
	Percent change								
April 1960-61	- 5.2	- 7.0	- 8.0	+129.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First 4 mos. 1960-61	- 3.8	- 5.9	- 6.4	+ 94.0	[1] - 10.4	[1] - 3.4	[1] +31.6	.....	.....
	Percentage distribution								
Old series									
1956	*100*	.....	*97.8*	*2.2*	*88.5*	*2.8*	*8.7*	.....	.....
1957	*100*	.....	*95.3*	*4.7*	*83.8*	*3.2*	*13.0*	.....	.....
1958	*100*	.....	*94.4*	*5.6*	*80.6*	*3.2*	*16.2*	.....	.....
1959	*100*	.....	*97.4*	*2.6*	*79.4*	*3.8*	*16.8*	.....	.....
New series									
1959	100	97.7	96.2	2.3	80.5	3.8	15.7	.....	.....
1960	100	96.7	95.0	3.3	78.1	3.8	18.1	.....	.....
1960: April	100	98.6	97.2	1.4	81.7	3.8	14.5	.....	.....
May	100	97.9	96.5	2.1	78.2	3.8	18.0	.....	.....
June	100	96.0	94.7	4.0	79.7	3.6	16.7	.....	.....
July	100	96.7	95.2	3.3	78.9	3.8	17.2	.....	.....
August	100	96.3	94.7	3.7	79.4	3.2	17.4	.....	.....
September	100	94.5	92.5	5.5	78.3	3.6	18.1	.....	.....
October	100	97.5	94.7	2.5	77.1	3.4	19.6	.....	.....
November	100	98.2	97.3	1.8	74.4	3.6	21.9	.....	.....
December	100	90.7	90.0	9.3	68.0	4.9	27.3	.....	.....
1961: January	100	96.4	94.3	3.6	72.4	4.1	23.6	.....	.....
February	100	r93.9	r89.8	r6.1	r71.0	r5.3	r23.7	.....	.....
March	100	r95.6	r93.4	r4.4	74.9	3.6	21.5	.....	.....
April	100	96.7	94.4	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.....	.....

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *For seasonally adjusted annual rates pertaining to the "old" housing starts series, 1948-60 by month, see table B-2 in CONSTRUCTION REVIEW, June 1960. n.a. Not available. rRevised.
[1] First 3 months 1960-61.

Table B-2: Housing Starts in the United States: Number and Percentage Distribution, by Location

Period	Total	Metropolitan area *		Region **			
		Inside	Outside	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Number of units *(in thousands)*						
Old series							
1956	*1,118.1*	*779.8*	*338.3*	*228.8*	*303.1*	*334.2*	*252.0*
1957	*1,041.9*	*699.7*	*342.2*	*195.5*	*258.4*	*346.3*	*241.7*
1958	*1,209.4*	*827.0*	*382.4*	*210.9*	*289.6*	*413.3*	*295.6*
1959	*1,378.5*	*946.1*	*432.4*	*253.4*	*318.5*	*459.0*	*347.6*
New series							
1959	1,553.5	1,076.9	476.6	279.7	374.8	521.4	377.6
1960	1,279.4	878.6	400.9	230.6	301.7	437.7	309.6
1960: April	125.2	82.8	42.4	21.1	30.2	44.7	29.3
May	130.0	90.8	39.2	22.8	34.6	43.6	28.9
June	127.3	83.7	43.6	25.8	35.7	37.4	28.4
July	114.9	79.9	35.0	21.4	32.1	37.2	24.2
August	129.6	85.4	44.2	24.4	29.2	46.9	29.2
September	102.0	67.8	34.2	21.0	28.0	33.8	19.2
October	110.4	74.1	36.3	23.2	27.8	33.2	26.2
November	96.0	66.3	29.7	24.4	20.4	29.6	21.6
December	72.1	51.0	21.2	10.7	15.9	22.3	23.3
1961: January	72.5	51.3	21.2	7.0	13.0	29.0	23.5
February	r80.7	r55.7	r25.0	r12.0	r13.6	r32.3	r22.8
March	r110.3	r78.4	r31.9	17.8	21.4	39.8	31.3
April	118.7	82.1	36.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Percent change						
April 1960-61	- 5.2	- .8	-13.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
First 4 mos. 1960-61	- 3.8	- 4.3	- 2.5	[1] +2.8	[1] + .4	[1] - 7.2	[1] - 2.1
	Percentage distribution						
Old series							
1956	*100*	*69.7*	*30.3*	*20.5*	*27.1*	*29.9*	*22.5*
1957	*100*	*67.2*	*32.8*	*18.8*	*24.8*	*33.2*	*23.2*
1958	*100*	*68.4*	*31.6*	*17.4*	*23.9*	*34.2*	*24.5*
1959	*100*	*68.6*	*31.4*	*18.4*	*23.1*	*33.3*	*25.2*
New series							
1959	100	69.3	30.7	18.0	24.1	33.6	24.3
1960	100	68.7	31.3	18.0	23.6	34.2	24.2
1960: April	100	66.1	33.9	16.9	24.1	35.7	23.4
May	100	69.8	30.2	17.5	26.6	33.5	22.2
June	100	65.8	34.2	20.3	28.0	29.4	22.3
July	100	69.5	30.5	18.6	27.9	32.4	21.1
August	100	65.9	34.1	18.8	22.5	36.2	22.5
September	100	66.5	33.5	20.6	27.5	33.1	18.8
October	100	67.1	32.9	21.0	25.2	30.1	23.7
November	100	69.1	30.9	25.4	21.2	30.8	22.5
December	100	70.7	29.4	14.8	22.1	30.9	32.3
1961: January	100	70.8	29.2	9.7	17.9	40.0	32.4
February	100	r69.0	r31.0	r14.9	r16.9	r40.0	r28.3
March	100	r71.1	r28.9	16.1	19.4	36.1	28.4
April	100	69.2	30.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Beginning with January 1959, distribution is based on 1959 definitions (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1959, Bureau of the Budget). Beginning with January 1961, distribution is based on 1961 revision (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1961, Bureau of the Budget). **Composition of regions is shown below Table A-3.
n.a.—Not available. rRevised. [1] First 3 months 1960-61.

Table B-3: New Private NonFarm 1-Family Houses Started: Average Construction Cost

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Old series	AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST												
1950	*$7,625*	*$7,850*	*$8,225*	*$8,450*	*$8,450*	*$8,750*	*$8,875*	*$9,125*	*$8,900*	*$9,200*	*$9,075*	*$9,200*	*$8,675*
1951	*9,100*	*9,250*	*9,175*	*9,325*	*9,475*	*9,475*	*9,400*	*9,300*	*9,450*	*9,225*	*9,250*	*9,125*	*9,300*
1952	*9,050*	*9,275*	*9,350*	*9,550*	*9,575*	*9,675*	*9,500*	*9,425*	*9,600*	*9,525*	*9,550*	*9,525*	*9,475*
1953	*9,400*	*9,600*	*9,800*	*10,000*	*9,900*	*10,000*	*10,125*	*10,175*	*10,200*	*10,175*	*9,975*	*10,000*	*9,950*
1954	*9,750*	*9,800*	*10,075*	*10,600*	*10,850*	*10,750*	*10,850*	*10,750*	*10,675*	*10,800*	*10,850*	*11,075*	*10,625*
1955	*10,575*	*11,125*	*11,250*	*11,250*	*11,400*	*11,400*	*11,475*	*11,425*	*11,525*	*11,575*	*11,575*	*11,625*	*11,350*
1956	*11,325*	*11,750*	*12,150*	*12,275*	*12,300*	*12,300*	*12,375*	*12,275*	*12,325*	*12,425*	*12,675*	*12,350*	*12,225*
1957	*12,600*	*12,800*	*12,950*	*13,025*	*13,250*	*13,150*	*13,050*	*12,925*	*13,075*	*13,375*	*13,000*	*12,925*	*13,025*
1958	*12,775*	*12,875*	*13,000*	*13,100*	*13,150*	*13,025*	*13,025*	*12,550*	*12,925*	*13,125*	*12,925*	*12,800*	*12,950*
1959	*12,450*	*12,300*	*13,250*	*13,650*	*13,750*	*13,725*	*13,550*	*13,600*	*13,700*	*13,800*	*13,700*	*13,450*	*13,450*
1960	*13,600*	*13,650*	*13,975*	*13,850*									
New series													
1959	12,500	12,475	13,250	13,600	13,750	13,875	13,600	13,325	13,300	13,925	13,475	13,200	13,425
1960	13,350	13,175	13,825	14,000	14,000	13,925	13,575	13,150	13,925	14,575	13,600	14,200	13,775
1961	13,200	13,750	13,900										
	Percent change, 1961 from 1960												
	-1.1	+4.4	+.5										

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Note: The new series on average construction costs of new nonfarm 1-family houses is derived in the same way as the old and reflects only the new level of starts.

Table B-4: Housing Under Government Mortgage Insurance Programs

Period	FHA*			VA			Number of starts in FHA and VA programs as a percent** of private nonfarm starts		
	Applications received	First inspection (starts)	Mortgages insured	Appraisal requests	First inspection (starts)	Loans closed	Total	FHA	VA
	Number of dwelling units *(in thousands)*								
1956	219.4	189.3	r109.9	401.5	270.7	r313.3	*42*	*17*	*25*
1957	229.7	168.4	92.6	159.4	128.3	218.8	*30*	*17*	*13*
1958	395.9	295.4	157.0	234.2	102.1	r94.1	*35*	*26*	*9*
1959	420.9	332.5	227.8	234.0	109.3	r145.4	29	22	7
1960	301.8	260.9	204.0	142.9	74.6	104.8	27	21	6
1960: April	28.0	25.4	14.7	13.7	7.3	8.3	27	21	6
May	26.9	25.2	14.1	14.4	6.9	8.4	25	20	5
June	29.2	26.5	16.7	15.2	7.7	9.5	28	22	6
July	24.0	23.6	15.8	8.5	7.4	8.4	29	22	7
August	27.4	26.3	19.1	12.4	8.2	9.4	28	21	7
September	23.3	21.9	18.7	11.6	6.8	8.8	30	23	7
October	23.3	22.6	17.8	10.0	5.9	8.3	27	21	6
November	18.9	20.2	17.5	10.3	5.5	7.6	28	22	6
December	20.1	13.8	17.2	10.0	4.8	7.3	28	21	7
1961: January	21.5	14.0	17.2	9.4	4.9	6.8	27	20	7
February	22.4	13.0	13.6	12.0	4.9	5.5	25	18	7
March	30.2	20.1	13.4	17.7	6.4	6.3	26	20	6
April	23.9	20.1	12.3	17.5	6.1	5.3	23	18	5
	Percent change								
April 1960-61	-14.7	-21.0	-16.3	+27.9	-16.4	-35.5	.....	.....	.....
12 months ending April 1960-61	-22.9	-20.2	-11.8	-26.9	-22.1	-28.6	.....	.....	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (FHA) and the Veterans Administration. * Excludes units under military and armed services programs. ** Percentages shown in italics are based on private nonfarm housing starts, "old series."

Table B-5: Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of $20,000 or Less: Number and Value by Type of Lender

(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii)

Period	Number (in thousands)	Average amount (dollars)	Total amount *(in millions of dollars)* recorded by– All lenders	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Individuals	All other lenders
1956	3,602	7,521	27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824	3,558	4,917
1957	3,246	7,469	24,244	9,217	1,472	4,264	1,430	3,554	4,307
1958	3,441	7,959	27,388	10,516	1,460	5,204	1,640	3,435	5,133
1959	3,782	8,522	32,235	13,094	1,523	5,832	1,780	3,946	6,060
1960	3,472	8,450	29,341	12,158	1,318	4,520	1,557	4,001	5,787
1960: March	287	8,392	2,406	983	119	377	105	355	467
April	282	8,389	2,366	983	108	382	106	335	452
May	300	8,323	2,500	1,051	114	402	120	339	474
June	315	8,547	2,690	1,167	119	415	138	348	503
July	298	8,479	2,528	1,048	116	378	145	350	491
August	325	8,554	2,784	1,201	123	406	158	359	537
September	307	8,455	2,598	1,097	111	381	145	344	520
October	298	8,469	2,525	1,052	106	372	146	329	520
November	280	8,483	2,378	978	97	363	143	306	491
December	273	8,574	2,338	961	95	361	132	301	488
1961: January	246	8,419	2,075	830	83	337	110	295	420
February	240	8,323	1,997	838	78	321	95	266	399
March	287	8,531	2,444	1,060	94	395	106	317	472
	Percent change								
March 1960-61	0	+2	+2	+8	−21	+5	+1	−11	+1
12 months ending March 1960-61	−7	.....	−8	−5	−18	−18	−12	−4	−3

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Table B-8.–Mobile Homes and Travel Trailers: Manufacturers Shipments

Period	Total	Mobile homes	Travel trailers	Total shipments as a percent of private housing starts
	Number of units			
1956	139,690	n. a.	n. a.	[1] *12.8*
1957	143,490	n. a.	n. a.	[1] *14.5*
1958	133,800	n. a.	n. a.	[1] *11.7*
1959	162,500	120,500	42,000	10.7
1960	141,090	99,310	41,780	11.4
1960: April	12,390	8,160	4,230	10.0
May	16,110	10,700	5,410	12.6
June	15,780	9,910	5,870	12.9
July	11,990	7,330	4,660	10.8
August	13,930	9,760	4,170	11.1
September	12,450	9,540	2,910	13.0
October	10,950	8,360	2,590	10.2
November	8,100	6,090	2,010	8.6
December	7,330	5,440	1,890	11.2
1961: January	6,760	5,220	1,540	9.7
February	8,590	6,050	2,540	11.3
March	11,080	7,440	3,640	10.5
April	11,440	7,180	4,260	9.9
	Percent change			
April 1960-61	−7.7	−12.0	+.7	.....
12 months ending April 1960-61	−14.4	−20.0	+1.4	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Mobile Homes Manufacturers' Association.
[1] Percentage shown in italics is based on private nonfarm housing starts, "old series." n.a.–Not available.

Part C--Building Permits

See note at beginning of Part C in September 1960 issue for description of series now being presented.

Table C-1.--Summary of Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 10,000* Permit-Issuing Places in the United States:

Type of construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change	
	1961			March 1960	First 3 months		March 1960-61	1st 3 months 1960-61
	January	February	March		1960	1961		
All authorized construction**	1,231	1,184	1,794	1,682	4,132	4,209	+7	+2
New housing units‡	649	646	1,036	995	2,426	2,331	+4	-4
New nonresidential buildings	379	385	533	487	1,179	1,297	+9	+10
Industrial buildings	57	72	95	80	205	224	+19	+9
Office buildings	58	61	103	103	205	222	0	+8
Stores and other mercantile buildings	88	73	109	102	264	270	+7	+2
Religious buildings	27	28	45	44	113	100	+2	-12
Residential garages	5	5	13	9	22	23	+44	+5
All other nonresidential buildings	144	145	169	150	371	458	+13	+23
Additions and alterations	134	139	203	173	457	476	+17	+4

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Estimated data for the entire universe of more than 10,000 permit-issuing places is based upon monthly reports from about 3,500 permit-issuing places which account for more than 90 percent of total permit-authorized construction. **Includes data for new nonhousekeeping residential buildings, not shown separately. ‡Housekeeping only.

Table C-2.--Authorized New Residential Construction in 10,000* Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation and Number, by Ownership and Type of Structure

(Housekeeping units only)

Ownership and type of structure	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*					Number of housing units				
	1961		March 1960	First 3 months		1961		March 1960	First 3 months	
	February	March		1960	1961	February	March		1960	1961
All new housing units	679	1,074	1,037	2,503	2,432	61,344	95,169	92,107	225,606	218,129
Private (permit authorized)	646	1,036	995	2,426	2,331	58,367	91,987	88,845	219,073	209,601
1-family	505	828	843	2,052	1,843	40,034	64,540	67,767	167,259	145,565
2-family	18	32	31	75	68	2,436	3,933	4,032	10,073	8,644
3-4 family	13	17	16	43	43	1,709	2,298	2,248	5,336	5,851
5-or-more family	110	159	105	256	377	14,188	21,216	14,798	36,405	49,541
Public (contract awards)	33	38	42	78	102	2,977	3,182	3,262	6,533	8,528

See footnotes to table C-1 above.

Table C-3.–Authorized New Residential Construction in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation and Number, by Region, Ownership and Type of Structure

(Housekeeping units only)

	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*					Number of units				
	1961		March 1960	First 3 months		1961		March 1960	First 3 months	
	February	March		1960	1961	February	March		1960	1961
UNITED STATES										
All new housing units..	636.8	979.2	969.8	2,338.3	2,247.9	57,622	87,340	86,467	211,122	202,651
Private *(permit authorized)*	605.9	950.3	932.6	2,272.4	2,163.0	54,937	84,917	83,595	205,653	195,611
1-family	468.0	745.9	786.1	1,907.5	1,687.5	37,104	57,980	63,187	155,049	133,135
2-4 family	27.9	46.7	43.4	112.5	103.5	3,645	5,911	5,960	14,689	13,435
5-or-more-family	110.1	157.7	103.1	252.5	372.0	14,188	21,026	14,448	35,915	49,041
Public *(contract awards)*	30.9	28.9	37.2	65.9	84.9	2,685	2,423	2,872	5,469	7,040
Northeast										
All new housing units..	77.5	180.7	164.8	376.2	348.6	8,165	16,160	14,198	33,462	32,157
Private	69.3	167.5	144.2	352.0	318.5	7,444	15,015	12,699	31,612	29,643
1-family	44.5	117.0	112.2	259.6	211.8	3,487	8,732	8,545	20,119	16,042
2-4-family	4.4	12.5	11.1	27.3	21.2	514	1,576	1,479	3,513	2,649
5-or-more-family	20.4	38.1	20.9	65.0	85.5	3,443	4,707	2,675	7,980	10,952
Public	8.2	13.2	20.6	24.2	30.1	721	1,145	1,499	1,850	2,514
North Central										
All new housing units..	158.9	229.7	201.6	478.7	497.1	12,329	17,684	15,440	36,510	38,904
Private	137.7	223.7	190.8	452.8	469.9	10,499	17,306	14,597	34,365	36,696
1-family	100.0	180.5	165.8	394.3	369.8	7,005	12,518	11,400	27,674	26,066
2-4 family	6.2	12.7	10.8	29.7	25.0	623	1,294	1,282	2,678	2,563
5-or-more-family	31.4	30.5	14.2	28.9	75.0	2,871	3,494	1,915	4,013	8,067
Public	21.3	6.0	10.8	25.9	27.3	1,830	378	843	2,145	2,208
South										
All new housing units..	173.7	270.5	265.7	706.0	636.3	17,543	26,415	25,896	69,398	62,909
Private	172.6	264.5	263.0	695.4	621.2	17,423	25,792	25,596	68,365	61,524
1-family	152.5	224.6	242.6	640.8	536.5	13,848	19,939	22,139	59,025	48,247
2-4 family	4.2	5.4	6.3	17.4	14.2	776	947	1,061	3,151	2,553
5-or-more-family	16.0	34.5	14.1	37.3	70.7	2,799	4,906	2,396	6,189	10,724
Public	1.1	6.0	2.7	10.6	15.1	120	623	300	1,033	1,385
West										
All new housing units..	226.6	298.2	337.8	777.6	765.6	19,585	27,081	30,933	71,752	68,681
Private	226.4	294.6	334.6	772.2	753.5	19,571	26,804	30,703	71,311	67,748
1-family	171.0	223.8	265.5	612.9	569.4	12,764	16,791	21,103	48,231	42,780
2-4 family	13.1	16.1	15.2	38.2	43.2	1,732	2,094	2,138	5,347	5,670
5-or-more-family	42.3	54.7	53.9	121.1	140.9	5,075	7,919	7,462	17,733	19,298
Public	.2	3.6	3.2	5.4	12.1	14	277	230	441	933

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Composition of regions is shown below table A-3.

Table C-4.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation, by Region* and Type of Construction

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1961			March 1960	First 3 months		Percent change, 1st 3 mos. 1960-61
	January	February	March		1960	1961	
	United States						
All authorized private construction**	1,142.5	1,088.0	1,632.4	1,569.0	3,811.6	3,862.9	+1
New housing units‡	606.8	605.9	950.3	932.6	2,272.4	2,163.0	-5
New nonresidential buildings	349.3	346.3	482.4	459.7	1,072.7	1,178.0	+10
Industrial buildings	55.0	52.1	85.8	76.0	192.3	192.9	(1)
Office buildings	52.3	57.3	96.4	98.3	184.2	206.0	+12
Services stations and repair garages	7.9	8.4	9.9	11.1	26.5	26.2	-1
Stores and other mercantile buildings	81.2	68.2	97.9	99.0	255.6	247.3	-3
Religious buildings	25.0	23.8	33.2	35.2	88.4	82.0	-7
Educational buildings	20.3	40.8	43.2	39.5	106.1	104.3	-2
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	39.5	20.2	31.8	28.9	55.2	91.5	+66
Amusement buildings	9.3	11.1	19.2	19.8	40.9	39.6	-3
Residential garages	4.5	4.9	10.9	8.3	19.0	20.3	+7
All other nonresidential buildings	54.3	59.4	54.2	43.5	104.3	167.9	+61
Additions and alterations	119.2	120.8	178.8	154.6	402.7	418.8	+4
	Northeast						
All authorized private construction**	206.7	139.0	307.7	274.1	660.7	653.4	-1
New housing units‡	81.7	69.3	167.5	144.2	352.0	318.5	-10
New nonresidential buildings	55.7	50.0	102.2	92.5	216.1	207.9	-4
Industrial buildings	10.1	10.3	16.9	13.7	35.8	37.3	+4
Office buildings	11.3	7.6	20.4	22.7	34.4	39.3	+14
Service stations and repair garages	.8	.9	1.5	1.4	3.3	3.2	-3
Stores and other mercantile buildings	13.6	6.1	16.7	18.9	51.2	36.4	-29
Religious buildings	2.7	2.9	5.9	7.9	19.1	11.5	-40
Educational buildings	8.5	7.3	20.6	14.5	40.6	36.4	-10
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	2.3	5.6	7.1	1.0	7.2	15.0	+108
Amusement buildings	1.4	1.8	3.2	4.8	10.2	6.4	-37
Residential garages	.4	.5	1.9	1.3	3.1	2.8	-10
All other nonresidential buildings	4.6	7.1	7.8	6.4	11.4	19.5	+71
Additions and alterations	18.8	19.0	35.2	31.2	80.8	73.0	-10
	North Central						
All authorized private construction**	224.3	290.9	403.9	322.7	783.5	919.1	+17
New housing units ‡	108.5	137.7	223.7	190.8	452.8	469.9	+4
New nonresidential buildings	86.7	116.6	135.6	98.6	238.7	338.9	+42
Industrial buildings	14.7	14.1	34.2	28.2	57.3	63.0	+10
Office buildings	6.5	8.8	27.3	11.8	33.2	42.6	+28
Service stations and repair garages	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.0	6.6	7.7	+17
Stores and other mercantile buildings	17.5	20.9	19.6	15.8	47.8	58.0	+21
Religious buildings	5.9	6.6	9.3	9.5	20.8	21.8	+5
Educational buildings	2.4	22.4	11.7	11.9	27.4	36.5	+33
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	12.8	6.5	12.1	6.8	13.0	31.4	+142
Amusement buildings	2.4	1.8	4.2	2.7	5.4	8.4	+56
Residential garages	1.2	1.6	4.7	2.5	5.3	7.5	+42
All other nonresidential buildings	21.2	31.2	9.8	6.4	21.8	62.2	+185
Additions and alterations	25.7	29.9	39.1	31.2	84.2	94.7	+12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-4.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation, by Region* and Type of Construction—Con.

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1961			March 1960	First 3 months		Percent change, 1st 3 mos. 1960-61
	January	February	March		1960	1961	
	South						
All authorized private construction**	342.3	284.2	434.7	436.2	1,130.4	1,061.2	- 6
New housing units‡	184.1	172.6	264.5	263.0	695.4	621.2	-11
New nonresidential buildings	112.7	74.2	111.4	127.8	307.9	298.3	- 3
Industrial buildings	9.3	8.7	14.2	10.4	35.2	32.2	- 9
Office buildings	12.9	13.4	14.9	31.8	59.9	41.2	-31
Service stations and repair garages	2.6	2.2	2.7	3.2	8.7	7.5	-14
Stores and other mercantile buildings	29.6	19.0	30.8	32.2	86.2	79.4	- 8
Religious buildings	10.6	8.6	10.6	12.0	32.2	29.8	- 7
Educational buildings	7.2	5.9	6.1	8.5	26.1	19.2	- 26
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	19.8	3.7	5.6	9.8	14.5	29.1	+101
Amusement buildings	3.4	3.7	6.8	6.5	12.5	13.9	+11
Residential garages	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.7	4.6	4.3	- 7
All other nonresidential buildings	16.1	7.9	17.6	11.7	28.0	41.6	+49
Additions and alterations	36.9	34.7	52.5	40.5	106.4	124.1	+17
	West						
All authorized private construction**	369.3	373.8	486.1	536.0	1,237.0	1,229.2	- 1
New housing units‡	232.5	226.4	294.6	334.6	772.2	753.5	- 2
New nonresidential buildings	94.2	105.4	133.4	140.8	310.1	333.0	+ 7
Industrial buildings	20.8	19.0	20.4	23.8	64.2	60.2	- 6
Office buildings	21.6	27.6	33.8	32.0	56.8	83.0	+ 46
Service stations and repair garages	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.5	7.9	7.8	- 1
Stores and other mercantile buildings	20.4	22.2	30.8	32.2	70.6	73.4	+ 4
Religious buildings	5.9	5.7	7.4	5.9	16.4	19.0	+16
Educational buildings	2.3	5.3	4.8	4.5	11.8	12.4	+ 5
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	4.7	4.3	7.0	11.2	20.4	16.0	- 22
Amusement buildings	2.1	3.8	4.9	5.8	12.9	10.8	- 16
Residential garages	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.9	6.1	5.8	- 5
All other nonresidential buildings	12.4	13.2	18.9	18.9	43.1	44.5	+ 3
Additions and alterations	37.7	37.3	51.9	51.7	131.3	126.9	- 3

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Composition of region is shown below table A-3. **Includes data for new nonhousekeeping residential buildings, not shown separately. ‡Housekeeping only.

Table C-5.—New Private Nonresidential Building Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Number for Selected Types of Buildings

Type of building	1960						1961		
	Mar.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Industrial buildings	1,159	1,073	1,087	1,082	936	760	705	754	972
Office buildings	763	758	761	725	649	479	571	576	784
Service stations and repair garages	659	787	715	609	541	475	515	522	679
Stores and other mercantile buildings	2,375	2,200	2,112	2,094	1,894	1,426	1,626	1,435	2,290
Religious buildings	403	512	481	496	422	303	309	309	439
Educational buildings	128	245	150	152	99	97	87	143	158
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	86	102	107	95	73	73	61	68	106
Amusement buildings	263	281	96	197	252	143	155	215	272
Residential garages	7,903	19,683	18,736	17,248	10,959	4,614	4,008	4,686	10,050

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table C-6.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation, by State

State	Valuation (in millions of dollars)						Percent change	
	1961			March 1960	First 3 months		March 1960-61	1st 3 months 1960-61
	January	February	March		1960	1961		
All States	1,142.5	1,088.0	1,632.4	1,569.0	3,811.6	3,862.9	+4	+1
Alabama	15.2	10.9	15.8	13.6	39.9	41.9	+16	+5
Alaska	.1	.2	2.8	.3	.6	3.1	(1)	(1)
Arizona	21.6	21.5	26.5	36.2	82.6	69.6	-27	-16
Arkansas	3.5	3.7	5.5	5.0	14.7	12.7	+10	-14
California	258.6	253.8	327.4	369.8	856.1	839.8	-11	-2
Colorado	17.7	24.8	27.6	20.8	50.0	70.1	+33	+40
Connecticut	12.6	12.3	40.3	32.3	67.1	65.2	+25	-3
Delaware	4.1	1.6	3.8	5.4	10.0	9.5	-30	-5
District of Columbia	4.2	3.5	3.8	8.9	11.6	11.5	-57	-1
Florida	74.3	67.5	87.4	98.1	278.4	229.2	-11	-18
Georgia	26.9	18.2	26.4	29.3	73.4	71.5	-10	-3
Hawaii	8.1	12.2	10.9	19.4	41.7	31.2	-44	-25
Idaho	2.0	2.1	2.6	4.0	6.5	6.7	-35	+3
Illinois	54.9	73.5	102.1	74.9	192.8	230.5	+36	+20
Indiana	21.4	15.7	31.8	20.4	55.4	68.9	+56	+24
Iowa	6.2	5.5	11.9	11.9	23.3	23.6	0	+1
Kansas	7.3	8.4	10.9	10.9	26.7	26.6	0	(2)
Kentucky	5.5	6.1	10.9	8.2	23.7	22.5	+33	-5
Louisiana	20.8	14.3	16.8	24.4	62.7	51.9	-31	-17
Maine	.8	.7	3.7	1.5	5.3	5.2	+147	-2
Maryland	19.6	15.3	38.3	38.5	93.3	73.2	-1	-22
Massachusetts	16.7	12.7	37.8	30.4	87.3	67.2	+24	-23
Michigan	42.0	30.2	59.4	51.3	119.6	131.6	+16	+10
Minnesota	11.9	13.6	20.5	16.5	39.2	46.0	+24	+17
Mississippi	6.4	4.4	6.0	5.0	13.1	16.8	+20	+28
Missouri	22.6	64.6	38.0	25.4	62.3	125.2	+50	+101
Montana	1.9	1.6	3.4	2.6	4.6	6.9	+31	+50
Nebraska	5.6	5.4	8.1	5.1	11.8	19.1	+59	+62
Nevada	9.4	7.4	11.9	8.0	21.1	28.7	+49	+36
New Hampshire	.9	1.1	1.8	2.4	4.4	3.8	-25	-14
New Jersey	31.4	30.0	48.9	49.6	120.0	110.3	-1	-8
New Mexico	4.8	6.7	8.3	7.9	20.0	19.8	+5	-1
New York	110.3	55.9	124.6	101.1	252.6	290.8	+23	+15
North Carolina	14.2	13.6	21.2	20.0	51.2	49.0	+6	-4
North Dakota	.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	3.2	4.8	+21	+50
Ohio	39.8	54.8	76.1	74.4	181.0	170.7	+2	-6
Oklahoma	9.8	9.1	13.2	12.3	32.6	32.1	+7	-2
Oregon	11.8	11.1	15.1	16.4	43.5	38.0	-8	-13
Pennsylvania	30.4	21.8	45.0	51.0	110.1	97.2	-12	-12
Rhode Island	3.4	3.8	5.2	5.4	12.1	12.4	-4	+2
South Carolina	4.9	2.7	5.7	4.4	14.1	13.3	+30	-6
South Dakota	1.1	1.0	2.5	1.5	4.6	4.6	+67	0
Tennessee	14.6	11.1	19.2	18.9	45.7	44.9	+2	-2
Texas	88.0	77.5	110.1	106.0	257.4	275.6	+4	+7
Utah	6.4	7.7	11.1	11.5	24.6	25.2	-3	+2
Vermont	.1	.7	.5	.4	1.7	1.3	+25	-24
Virginia	28.7	23.3	47.3	34.9	102.0	99.3	+36	-3
Washington	25.5	23.6	36.0	36.6	80.0	85.1	-2	+6
West Virginia	1.6	1.5	3.4	3.5	7.5	6.5	-3	-13
Wisconsin	11.2	16.1	40.3	28.4	63.5	67.5	+42	+6
Wyoming	1.4	1.1	2.5	2.4	5.6	5.0	+4	-11

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1]Increase exceeds 300 percent. [2]Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table C-7.—Number of Housekeeping Units in Authorized* New Residential Construction in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States, by State

State	Number of housekeeping units						Percent change	
	1961			March 1960	First 3 months		March 1960-61	1st 3 months 1960-61
	January	February	March		1960	1961		
All states	57,689	57,622	87,340	86,467	211,122	202,651	+1	-4
Alabama	846	739	945	886	2,490	2,530	+7	+2
Alaska	4	4	15	15	22	23	0	+5
Arizona	1,616	1,276	1,929	3,362	6,452	4,821	-43	-25
Arkansas	193	290	310	285	757	793	+9	+5
California	15,417	13,431	18,161	20,604	49,409	47,009	-12	-5
Colorado	1,345	1,319	2,142	1,362	3,380	4,806	+57	+42
Connecticut	909	617	1,326	1,779	3,353	2,852	-25	-15
Delaware	186	39	163	442	691	388	-63	-44
District of Columbia	106	265	169	307	418	540	-45	+29
Florida	4,946	4,521	5,706	6,981	20,433	15,173	-18	-26
Georgia	1,499	1,241	2,134	1,724	4,934	4,874	+24	-1
Hawaii	547	601	608	1,311	2,430	1,756	-54	-28
Idaho	87	73	87	158	249	247	-45	-1
Illinois	2,119	4,387	4,843	4,030	9,549	11,349	+20	+19
Indiana	761	682	1,196	973	2,459	2,639	+23	+7
Iowa	259	259	504	414	998	1,022	+22	+2
Kansas	390	387	654	609	1,195	1,431	+7	+20
Kentucky	287	322	751	498	1,349	1,360	+51	+1
Louisiana	663	688	753	987	2,655	2,104	-24	-21
Maine	26	14	52	66	134	92	-21	-31
Maryland	1,196	1,133	2,117	1,847	4,452	4,446	+15	(1)
Massachusetts	610	631	1,850	1,223	4,145	3,091	+51	-25
Michigan	1,176	1,625	2,264	2,153	5,281	5,065	+5	-4
Minnesota	649	643	1,096	783	1,700	2,388	+40	+40
Mississippi	389	235	341	410	894	965	-17	+8
Missouri	924	1,256	2,127	1,196	3,538	4,307	+78	+22
Montana	126	122	148	156	254	396	-5	+56
Nebraska	494	378	629	282	646	1,501	+123	+132
Nevada	541	452	637	429	1,095	1,630	+48	+49
New Hampshire	52	30	124	75	225	206	+65	-8
New Jersey	1,271	1,666	2,599	2,191	6,191	5,536	+19	-11
New Mexico	282	370	394	455	1,232	1,046	-13	-15
New York	3,763	3,693	7,232	5,113	12,768	14,688	+41	+15
North Carolina	703	740	1,598	805	2,338	3,041	+99	+30
North Dakota	13	57	94	61	99	164	+54	+66
Ohio	1,438	1,997	3,177	3,334	7,898	6,612	-5	-16
Oklahoma	641	576	851	648	1,847	2,068	+31	+12
Oregon	643	530	718	708	1,876	1,891	+1	+1
Pennsylvania	1,092	1,432	2,625	3,511	6,043	5,149	-25	-15
Rhode Island	107	74	323	218	566	504	+48	-11
South Carolina	168	156	265	264	691	589	(1)	-15
South Dakota	81	52	125	77	169	258	+62	+53
Tennessee	894	836	1,308	1,619	3,890	3,038	-19	-22
Texas	4,404	4,223	5,964	5,946	14,833	14,591	(1)	-2
Utah	378	332	659	609	1,334	1,369	+8	+3
Vermont	2	8	29	22	37	39	+32	+5
Virginia	1,779	1,469	2,904	2,129	6,425	6,152	+36	-4
Washington	981	1,026	1,494	1,634	3,717	3,501	-9	-6
West Virginia	51	70	136	118	301	257	+15	-15
Wisconsin	587	606	975	1,528	2,978	2,168	-36	-27
Wyoming	48	49	89	130	302	186	-32	-38

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *In building permits and public housing contract awards. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table C-8.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in Selected Permit-Issuing Places in Selected Metropolitan Areas*

Metropolitan area	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*								
	1960						1961		
	Mar.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Atlanta, Ga.	19.6	16.7	18.5	13.8	15.3	13.6	18.8	11.5	18.3
Baltimore, Md	21.2	13.4	12.7	14.4	13.9	11.6	9.6	7.3	15.9
Birmingham, Ala	6.1	6.9	6.4	5.7	4.9	3.5	6.1	4.1	5.6
Boston, Mass	15.8	30.9	20.4	25.1	19.3	17.5	10.4	6.3	21.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	4.5	12.0	10.5	8.1	6.8	4.3	3.9	2.7	5.3
Chicago, Ill.	60.8	79.0	96.1	81.0	66.6	56.7	46.9	65.6	85.2
Cleveland, Ohio	17.8	43.2	30.2	17.5	18.9	14.6	10.8	11.1	22.1
Columbus, Ohio	11.1	11.3	9.1	13.3	10.8	6.3	3.1	4.6	9.2
Denver, Colo	15.1	18.1	24.7	14.9	14.7	9.8	14.2	21.8	23.1
Detroit, Mich	30.9	31.5	28.3	29.8	23.1	12.8	31.8	17.9	29.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	6.0	4.8	10.6	5.7	4.7	5.5	7.5	4.9	8.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	182.0	148.9	117.5	134.2	104.5	117.0	122.7	136.2	166.4
Miami, Fla	17.4	18.9	14.0	13.8	22.2	14.9	15.5	15.0	15.4
Milwaukee, Wis	12.9	17.9	9.8	11.7	11.5	8.0	6.1	9.3	26.5
New York, N. Y.	82.4	110.6	112.0	87.5	109.1	86.4	99.9	44.2	103.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	34.4	29.1	27.6	29.2	26.9	33.1	19.4	12.2	28.8
Phoenix, Ariz.	24.2	20.2	20.9	14.6	16.2	13.2	16.1	15.7	19.8
San Diego, Calif.	33.1	29.2	20.7	15.3	10.8	16.3	15.0	14.0	17.6
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	48.7	47.3	44.0	40.8	34.2	51.3	40.7	31.3	46.1
Seattle, Wash.	21.2	19.0	12.3	13.6	11.1	12.1	11.3	15.0	20.5
Washington, D. C	33.0	57.6	23.3	20.3	30.4	22.0	21.0	16.3	34.0

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *As defined in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, Bureau of the Budget, 1959.

Table C-9.—Number of Housekeeping Units in Authorized* New Residential Construction in Selected Permit-Issuing Places in Selected Metropolitan Areas**

Metropolitan area	Number of housekeeping units								
	1960						1961		
	Mar.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Atlanta, Ga.	1,129	813	1,162	1,097	753	1,027	901	694	1,574
Baltimore, Md.	880	454	593	460	441	371	441	632	662
Birmingham, Ala	332	324	282	255	254	175	262	198	288
Boston, Mass.	532	833	812	731	834	818	306	345	761
Buffalo, N. Y.	236	582	351	324	309	120	77	105	280
Chicago, Ill.	3,384	3,166	2,873	3,463	2,639	5,730	1,835	4,011	4,331
Cleveland, Ohio	704	1,863	994	832	682	705	296	719	849
Columbus, Ohio	342	482	301	601	584	253	143	142	301
Denver, Colo	1,073	1,386	1,419	1,069	1,131	697	1,189	1,146	1,830
Detroit, Mich	1,260	1,407	1,257	1,133	1,019	543	751	916	1,319
Indianapolis, Ind.	355	163	456	344	274	274	289	172	362
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	8,543	7,437	6,412	7,053	5,608	5,575	6,436	6,496	8,087
Miami, Fla.	1,086	1,013	757	688	804	1,005	981	773	703
Milwaukee, Wis.	738	692	545	680	761	563	332	356	489
New York, N. Y.	4,350	6,575	6,463	6,904	5,472	4,279	3,351	3,378	6,107
Philadelphia, Pa	1,989	1,383	1,742	1,713	1,607	1,127	925	992	2,031
Phoenix, Ariz.	2,089	1,448	1,501	1,110	1,144	929	1,308	935	1,504
San Diego, Calif	2,186	902	996	663	434	734	743	693	875
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,539	2,780	2,144	2,535	1,995	1,910	2,291	1,842	2,733
Seattle, Wash.	845	845	532	599	406	498	516	565	625
Washington, D.C.	1,687	1,959	1,474	1,394	2,099	1,455	1,122	1,222	2,090

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *In building permits and public housing contract awards. **As defined in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, Bureau of the Budget, 1959.

Table C-10.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in Selected Permit-Issuing Places in Selected Metropolitan Areas*: Valuation for the Current Year, by Type of Construction

First three months *(Millions of dollars)*

Type of construction	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore, Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio
All authorized private construction**	48.6	32.8	15.8	38.0	11.9	197.7	44.0
New housing units‡	28.3	15.6	6.9	16.2	5.3	113.4	25.2
New nonresidential buildings	15.7	12.4	3.6	13.6	3.0	62.1	13.0
Industrial buildings	1.8	2.2	.5	2.9	.4	17.7	5.0
Office buildings	1.9	1.0	.8	2.1	.5	3.4	.7
Service stations and repair garages	.4	.2	.0	.1	.2	1.0	.7
Stores and other mercantile bldgs	1.9	4.7	.8	1.2	.8	16.6	3.0
Religious buildings	.7	.8	.7	1.0	.2	2.6	.4
Educational buildings	.4	.7	.2	1.7	.....	5.0	.....
Hospitals and other inst. bldgs.	.1	.9	.....	1.3	.....	9.4	1.4
Amusement buildings	.3	1.0	.3	.5	.0	.4	.1
Residential garages	.0	.1	.0	.1	.1	1.6	.5
All other nonresidential bldgs.	8.1	.9	.3	2.7	.6	4.3	1.4
Additions and alterations	4.3	4.6	4.3	7.1	2.7	17.1	5.6

Type of construction	Columbus, Ohio	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	Miami, Fla.	Milwaukee, Wis.
All authorized private construction **	16.9	59.1	79.3	20.9	425.3	45.9	41.9
New housing units‡	10.2	40.2	37.8	9.0	251.4	27.3	13.1
New nonresidential buildings	4.3	13.8	32.9	10.7	125.1	12.1	23.9
Industrial buildings	.2	.8	3.8	3.9	17.5	2.3	3.8
Office buildings	.3	5.1	1.8	.2	40.2	2.5	14.8
Service stations, etc	.2	.2	.6	.0	1.2	.2	.4
Stores, etc	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.9	27.3	2.5	.4
Religious buildings	.4	.2	2.0	.6	4.3	.9	.9
Educational buildings	.2	1.6	1.1	2.1	3.1	.1	.8
Hospitals, etc	.1	.6	1.3	.....	7.2	.2	1.6
Amusement buildings	.5	.4	.9	.6	3.0	1.2	.6
Residential garages	.3	.3	.9	.1	1.8	.3	.4
All other nonresidential bldgs.	.9	1.9	18.3	.1	19.5	1.8	.0
Additions and alterations	1.9	4.2	8.6	1.1	45.4	6.5	3.4

Type of construction	New York, N.Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Phoenix, Ariz.	San Diego, Calif.	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Washington, D.C.
All authorized private construction**	247.6	60.4	51.6	46.6	118.1	46.8	71.3
New housing units‡	120.5	31.4	33.0	28.5	71.7	24.2	49.4
New nonresidential buildings	61.7	21.5	13.5	12.9	26.9	14.5	15.7
Industrial buildings	8.1	2.8	2.5	2.0	3.6	5.1	1.0
Office buildings	13.9	1.4	2.8	1.2	7.5	4.2	2.0
Service stations, etc	.5	.4	.7	.3	.7	.4	.3
Stores, etc	6.8	8.8	3.5	2.5	4.4	1.8	3.6
Religious buildings	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5
Educational buildings	16.7	2.7	.2	2.0	1.0	.1	4.2
Hospitals, etc	5.8	.0	.5	.2	4.0	.7	.5
Amusement buildings	2.3	.8	.1	.6	1.3	.0	.5
Residential garages	.6	.2	.0	.3	.5	.3	.0
All other nonresidential bldgs.	4.6	2.6	1.8	2.7	2.5	.6	2.2
Additions and alterations	20.0	7.4	5.0	4.0	17.6	7.0	6.1

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *As defined in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, Bureau of the Budget, 1959. **Includes data on new nonhousekeeping residential buildings, not shown separately. [1] Less than $500,000.
‡Housekeeping only.

Part D.—Contract Awards

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, Value, by Ownership and Type of Construction*

(Millions of dollars)

Period	All public construction			Federally owned				
					Nonresidential buildings			
	Total	Federally owned	State and locally owned	Residential buildings	Total	Educational	Hospital and institutional	Administrative and service
1956	10,423.1	2,088.3	8,334.8	136.0	924.3	27.1	43.9	87.3
1957	11,473.8	2,317.3	9,156.5	406.2	776.5	48.4	78.9	148.3
1958	13,508.1	2,959.4	10,548.7	592.0	987.7	51.7	95.2	183.9
1959	11,595.7	2,484.8	9,110.9	271.4	885.7	64.1	59.3	199.0
1960	12,866.3	2,055.9	10,810.4	250.3	680.8	34.2	60.2	213.0
1960: March	1,140.1	221.2	918.9	15.0	116.7	4.1	1.0	70.3
April	1,076.8	166.3	910.5	7.8	45.7	4.5	.9	2.6
May	1,117.3	176.9	940.4	26.7	27.5	2.3	.6	5.5
June	1,424.2	332.3	1,091.9	28.6	108.7	4.0	27.7	10.2
July	1,133.1	59.4	1,073.7	10.7	20.7	.8	.3	8.9
August	1,048.9	98.7	950.2	26.9	19.5	.1	1.2	6.7
September	1,067.5	171.9	895.6	58.2	49.1	1.1	3.5	19.0
October	1,083.0	146.7	936.3	14.4	34.5	1.9	12.4	1.7
November	941.8	174.5	767.3	14.7	96.0	6.4	1.5	46.0
December	1,281.3	209.6	1,071.7	32.1	61.1	6.1	6.2	19.0
1961: January	742.2	138.4	603.8	29.6	64.4	10.2	.2	41.5
February	805.0	146.1	658.9	23.7	25.3	5.2	6.6	4.0
March	1,080.2	162.1	918.1	39.3	45.2	3.5	5.8	10.3
	Percent change, 12 months ending—							
March 1960-61	- 5	- 27	(1)	+162	- 61	- 15	(2)	- 85
12 mos. ending Mar. 1960-61	+ 10	- 17	+17	+ 15	- 32	- 31	+43	- 21

Period	Federally owned—Con.							
	Nonresidential buildings—Con.					Airfields**	Conservation and development	Highways
	Other nonresidential buildings							
	Total	Airfield buildings	Troop housing	Warehouses	All other			
1956	766.0	76.2	123.2	63.3	503.3	155.9	539.0	91.8
1957	500.9	98.9	60.9	35.0	306.1	182.2	563.8	91.5
1958	656.9	196.7	89.3	36.5	334.4	475.6	475.2	95.5
1959	563.3	179.2	45.6	22.1	316.4	333.4	528.5	85.9
1960	373.4	81.6	35.5	14.5	r241.8	393.6	343.1	120.7
1960: March	41.3	7.2	6.4	.6	27.1	34.5	16.5	16.1
April	37.7	13.2	4.8	2.4	17.3	47.2	45.7	8.5
May	19.1	8.3	2.3	1.8	6.7	28.9	58.5	16.1
June	66.8	8.3	2.3	3.1	53.1	69.6	53.1	13.2
July	10.7	.5	.4	.6	9.2	3.1	7.8	10.8
August	11.5	2.9	0	.9	7.7	6.0	22.5	9.8
September	25.5	3.3	.6	.7	20.9	5.1	18.6	11.2
October	18.5	8.0	1.5	.7	8.3	12.6	20.2	10.1
November	42.1	5.2	1.2	1.1	34.6	35.7	11.4	5.2
December	29.8	5.7	6.4	1.2	16.5	73.1	22.8	4.3
1961: January	12.5	5.0	.3	.7	6.5	15.2	12.2	6.5
February	9.5	1.6	.2	0	7.7	69.5	10.2	5.6
March	25.6	5.4	4.6	1.1	14.5	13.8	37.7	6.3
	Percent change, 12 months ending—							
March 1960-61	- 38	- 25	- 28	+ 83	- 46	- 60	+128	-61
12 mos. ending Mar. 1960-61	- 42	- 52	- 52	- 27	- 37	+ 3	- 27	+ 1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, Value, by Ownership and Type of Construction*–Con.

(Millions of dollars)

Period	Federally owned–Con.		State and locally owned					
				Nonresidential buildings				
	Electric power	All other**	Residential buildings	Total	Educational	Hospital and institutional	Administrative and service	Other
1956	177.5	63.8	253.2	3,202.8	2,289.0	278.9	320.8	314.1
1957	140.3	156.8	326.7	3,409.4	2,450.5	287.1	315.4	356.4
1958	137.8	195.6	479.7	3,576.2	2,407.6	334.5	455.6	378.5
1959	222.6	157.3	306.9	3,236.7	2,203.3	304.5	325.6	403.3
1960	158.8	108.6	453.7	3,669.7	2,559.5	262.1	450.0	398.1
1960: March	8.9	13.5	38.4	355.0	259.6	25.9	40.2	29.3
April	1.9	9.5	23.8	304.0	209.0	21.7	41.8	31.5
May	9.9	9.3	39.9	358.9	265.8	31.7	34.0	27.4
June	30.6	28.5	55.5	365.3	236.0	38.9	52.4	38.0
July	2.8	3.5	47.0	318.0	213.3	23.7	45.6	35.4
August	7.8	6.2	49.7	308.2	221.8	17.5	36.0	32.9
September	25.5	4.2	36.6	284.2	194.0	7.5	29.3	53.4
October	48.6	6.3	27.6	317.0	217.5	27.5	38.1	33.9
November	5.9	5.6	14.0	276.8	208.3	14.5	26.5	27.5
December	6.2	10.0	74.9	346.6	232.3	21.8	53.5	39.0
1961: January	2.5	8.0	26.5	228.8	180.1	8.9	16.2	23.6
February	7.1	4.7	48.3	213.3	161.0	9.6	23.1	19.6
March	10.4	9.4	41.6	341.0	236.9	27.7	50.5	25.9
	Percent change, 12 months ending–							
March 1960-61	+17	-30	+8	+4	-9	+7	+26	-12
12 mos. ending Mar. 1960-61	-13	-28	+52	+11	+13	-10	+24	-3

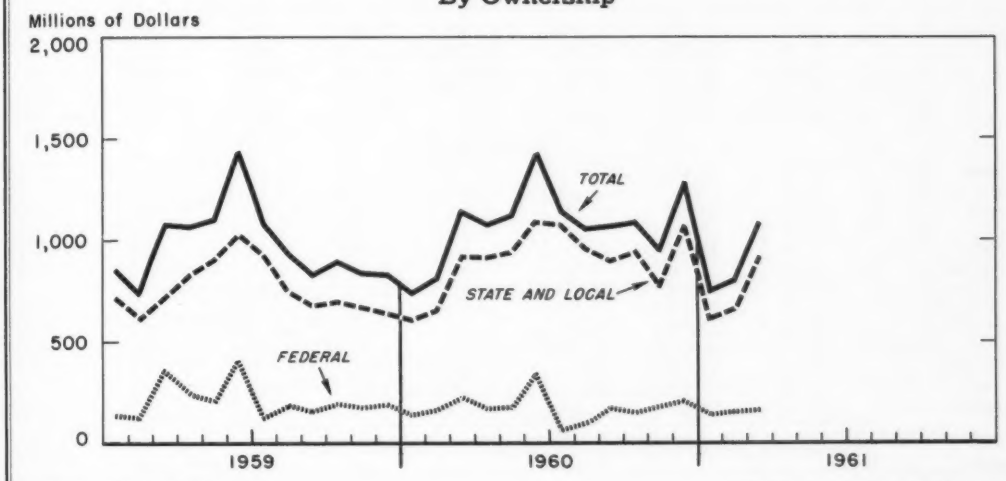
Period	State and locally owned–Con.								
	Highways	Sewer and water systems			Public service enterprises			Conservation and development	All other
		Total	Sewer	Water	Total	Electric power	Other		
1955	2,933.5	895.5	501.9	393.6	378.0	247.4	130.6	117.2	68.2
1956	3,211.6	1,100.0	658.9	441.1	336.5	227.2	109.3	139.3	91.4
1957	3,825.1	1,034.2	619.4	414.8	364.2	200.1	164.1	112.7	84.2
1958	4,489.3	1,050.0	708.2	341.8	669.5	450.0	219.5	123.3	160.7
1959	3,710.0	1,140.0	737.8	402.2	413.5	233.7	179.8	145.6	131.5
1960: March	381.1	96.8	57.8	39.0	25.8	8.8	17.0	11.7	10.1
April	448.2	78.2	53.2	25.0	31.3	10.9	20.4	6.9	18.1
May	377.5	97.9	61.5	36.4	40.6	16.6	24.0	9.6	16.0
June	424.7	121.3	60.1	61.2	89.0	56.8	32.2	19.9	16.2
July	484.3	137.0	70.7	66.3	36.0	7.9	28.1	11.9	39.5
August	415.1	84.6	49.2	35.4	52.2	26.7	25.5	10.5	29.9
September	406.6	93.6	49.6	44.0	32.7	9.9	22.8	19.7	22.2
October	445.0	102.5	61.9	40.6	15.0	8.4	6.6	13.6	15.6
November	311.4	105.6	69.0	36.6	39.2	6.0	33.2	5.7	14.6
December	445.3	159.5	75.0	84.5	14.2	8.4	5.8	16.3	14.9
1961: January	247.2	59.9	42.6	17.3	16.9	5.9	11.0	11.6	12.9
February	243.1	89.8	56.8	33.0	40.3	13.3	27.0	9.9	14.2
March	332.8	126.4	76.3	50.1	24.6	8.0	16.6	26.5	25.2
	Percent change, 12 months ending–								
March 1960-61	-13	+31	+32	+28	-5	-9	-2	+126	+150
12 mos. ending Mar. 1960-61	+20	+13	-1	+39	+1	-26	+35	+8	+101

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Includes major force-account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments. **Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under all other federally owned. [1]Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [2]Increase exceeds 300 percent.

Chart I.

Contracts Awarded for Public Construction

By Ownership



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C. D. 60-10-6

Table D-2.–Contract Awards: Highway Construction, Value, by Ownership, Source of Funds, and Type of Facility *

(Millions of dollars)

Period	All highway construction	Federally owned	State owned					Locally owned**
			Total	Federally aided projects		Independent state projects		
				Total value	Federal funds	Total value	Toll facilities	
1956	3,303.5	91.9	2,718.3	1,737.2	962.8	981.1	336.7	493.3
1957	3,916.6	91.5	3,311.0	2,390.4	1,613.9	920.6	343.0	514.1
1958	4,584.8	95.5	3,995.8	3,488.7	2,504.4	507.1	44.1	493.5
1959	3,794.5	84.5	3,204.4	2,629.9	1,876.7	574.5	59.2	505.6
1960	4,807.7	120.7	3,962.1	3,097.3	2,218.1	864.8	225.4	724.9
1960: March	397.2	16.1	296.8	246.8	174.8	50.0	1.3	84.3
April	456.7	8.5	399.7	341.5	252.5	58.2	.1	48.5
May	393.6	16.1	312.6	238.1	167.8	74.5	0	64.9
June	437.9	13.2	344.7	280.9	198.1	63.8	0	80.0
July	495.1	10.8	401.3	264.8	190.6	136.5	68.8	83.0
August	424.9	9.8	355.3	286.3	206.7	69.0	3.4	59.8
September	417.8	11.2	338.6	286.1	200.9	52.5	2.6	68.0
October	455.1	10.1	411.0	248.8	174.9	162.2	118.6	34.0
November	316.6	5.2	276.5	222.7	157.7	53.8	11.0	34.9
December	449.6	4.3	415.3	339.0	253.9	76.3	2.8	30.0
1961: January	253.7	6.5	226.3	202.6	150.5	23.7	1.3	20.9
February	248.7	5.6	225.1	182.7	132.1	42.4	6.9	18.0
March	339.1	6.3	301.6	267.1	191.4	34.5	.2	31.2
	Percent change							
March 1960-61	- 15	- 61	+ 2	+ 8	+ 9	- 31	- 85	- 63
12 mos. ending Mar. 1960-61	+ 20	+ 1	+27	+24	+27	+ 39	+232	- 12

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Includes force-account work started on Federal and State projects.
**By municipalities and counties.

Table D-3: Contract Awards: Value Reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation

(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Period	All construction	Building			Engineering			Dodge index of contract awards, seasonally adjusted (1947-49=100)
		Total	Residential	Nonresidential	Total	Public works	Utilities	
	Value *(in millions of dollars)*							
1956	31,612	24,070	12,862	11,208	7,542	5,428	2,115	.....
1957	32,174	24,333	13,040	11,293	7,840	5,464	2,375	.....
1958	35,090	25,644	14,695	10,948	9,446	6,802	2,644	.....
1959	36,420	28,672	17,195	11,477	7,747	5,813	1,933	.....
1960	36,582	27,547	15,185	12,362	9,034	6,979	2,055	.....
	12 months ending in–							
1960: April	35,557	27,914	16,430	11,484	7,641	5,921	1,719	266
May	35,366	27,742	16,211	11,531	7,623	5,784	1,839	244
June	35,179	27,518	15,932	11,586	7,660	5,873	1,787	272
July	35,119	27,118	15,571	11,547	8,000	6,036	1,964	285
August	35,330	27,216	15,453	11,763	8,113	6,098	2,015	276
September	35,391	27,145	15,264	11,881	8,244	6,263	1,981	271
October	35,575	27,182	15,139	12,043	8,392	6,455	1,937	294
November	36,088	27,458	15,300	12,158	8,630	6,627	2,003	280
December	36,582	27,547	15,185	12,362	9,034	6,979	2,055	302
1961: January	36,874	27,606	15,232	12,374	9,268	7,026	2,242	273
February	36,869	27,594	15,114	12,480	9,275	7,007	2,268	239
March	36,989	27,631	15,191	12,440	9,356	7,066	2,290	262
April	36,927	27,607	15,165	12,442	9,317	7,051	2,266	261
	Percent change, 12 months ending in–							
April 1960-61	+4	−1	−8	+8	+22	+19	+32	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data published by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Table D-4: Contract Awards: Value Reported by the Engineering News-Record

(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Period	All construction contract awards	Ownership		Type of construction					
				Buildings		Highways and bridges	Sewer systems	Water systems	Unclassified and all other
		Private	Public	Private industrial	Other				
	Value *(in millions of dollars)*								
1956	21,712	13,490	8,222	5,335	9,775	3,097	579	356	2,570
1957	17,986	8,386	9,600	3,081	7,791	3,745	556	369	2,444
1958	19,166	7,731	11,435	1,757	9,199	4,445	619	307	2,845
1959	20,279	10,388	9,891	2,981	9,992	3,456	653	373	2,824
1960	22,621	11,976	10,645	2,792	11,447	4,173	615	446	3,154
12 months ending in–									
1960: April	20,370	10,877	9,492	2,883	10,132	3,534	625	375	2,821
May	20,181	10,766	9,413	2,854	9,936	3,562	605	363	2,861
*June	20,839	11,269	9,570	2,866	10,390	3,517	607	382	3,078
July	20,647	11,359	9,288	2,921	10,414	3,407	603	388	2,917
August	20,963	11,508	9,455	2,899	10,686	3,473	587	385	2,937
*September	21,155	11,370	9,786	2,651	10,854	3,679	585	414	2,978
October	21,939	12,001	9,939	2,809	11,079	3,837	585	419	3,216
November	22,237	12,082	10,156	2,794	11,294	3,927	588	434	3,206
December	22,621	11,976	10,645	2,792	11,447	4,173	615	446	3,154
1961: January	23,030	12,097	10,933	2,923	11,571	4,365	605	446	3,125
February	22,974	12,056	10,918	2,921	11,535	4,335	623	456	3,110
March	22,884	12,003	10,881	3,023	11,557	4,261	640	457	2,953
April	22,683	11,678	11,005	3,036	11,244	4,313	663	426	3,007
	Percent change, 12 months ending in–								
April 1960-61	+11	+7	+16	+5	+11	+22	+6	+14	+7

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data published by the Engineering News-Record. Data include only those projects with contract values above the following minimum sizes: Water supply, earthwork, and waterways–$44,000; other public works–$73,000; industrial buildings–$93,000; other buildings–$344,000. *Adjusted to 52 weeks.

Part E.—Costs and Prices

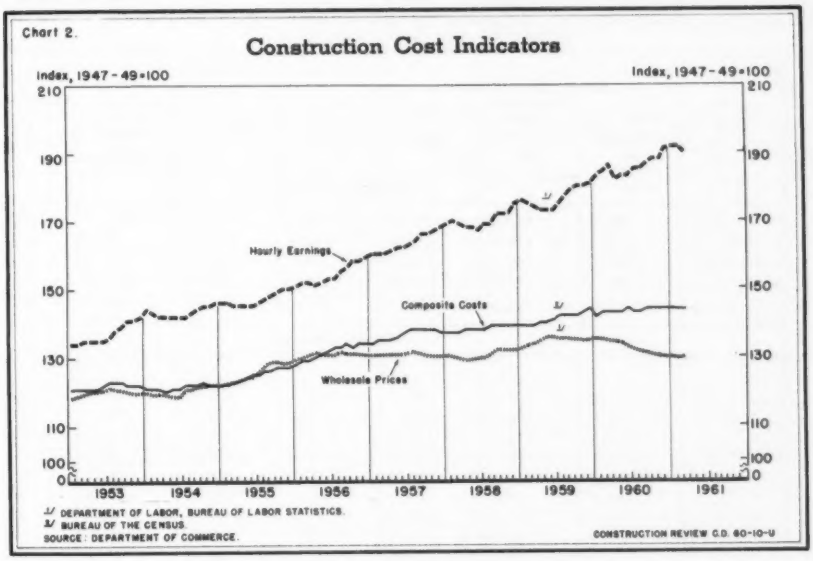


Table E-1.—Construction Cost Indexes

(1947-49=100)

Period	Department of Commerce composite cost index*	Monthly and quarterly component indexes									
		American Appraisal Co.	Associated General Contractors	E. H. Boeckh and Associates			Engineering News-Record		Bureau of Public Roads, highway	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	Turner Construction Co.
				Residences	Apartments, hotels, and office buildings	Commercial and factory buildings	Building	Construction			
Annual averages											
1956	132	135	143	129.4	137.0	138.7	145.9	153.8	113.4	130	134
1957	137	141	149	131.8	141.2	143.7	151.2	160.8	118.1	136	142
1958	138	145	154	133.0	143.6	146.7	156.0	168.6	116.3	142	142
1959	141	150	160	137.4	148.6	151.8	162.8	177.0	114.4	147	145
1960	143	154	165	139.7	151.6	154.4	166.1	182.8	111.5	150	145
Current indexes											
1960: January	143	152	163	139.1	150.6	153.7	164.8	180.3			
February	143	152	163	139.8	151.5	154.4	165.1	180.5	111.0	149	145
March	143	152	164	139.5	151.1	154.2	165.0	180.7			
April	143	153	164	139.8	151.3	154.4	165.0	180.7			
May	143	153	164	140.1	151.8	154.9	165.8	182.1	110.5	150	145
June	144	153	165	140.3	152.1	154.9	166.4	183.5			
July	143	154	166	140.1	152.0	154.6	166.9	184.2			
August	143	154	166	139.8	151.8	154.3	166.8	184.4	112.9	151	145
September	144	155	166	139.8	151.9	154.4	167.2	184.5			
October	144	155	166	139.4	151.8	154.3	166.9	184.2			
November	144	155	166	139.3	151.7	154.2	166.8	184.3	111.6	151	145
December	144	156	166	139.2	151.7	154.1	166.9	184.4			
1961: January	144	156	167	139.0	151.7	154.1	167.3	185.3			
February	144	156	166	139.0	151.8	154.1	167.3	185.3	.....	153	145
March	144	156	166	139.0	151.8	154.1	167.3	185.3			
Percent change											
March 1960-61	+1	+3	+1	(1)	(1)	(1)	+1	+3	2 -2	3 +3	3 0

Sources as stated above. *A composite of cost indexes, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, representative of the major types of construction weighted by the current relative importance of each type. Other component indexes, available annually or semi-annually, are included on an interpolative basis. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [2] Fourth quarter 1959-60. [3] First quarter 1960-61.

Table E-2.—Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Materials Used in Construction, by Selected Groups and Commodities

(1947-49=100, unless otherwise noted)

Period	All construction materials	Lumber and wood products							
		Softwoods			Selected hardwoods	Millwork	Plywood		
		Douglas fir	Southern pine	Other			Group index	Softwood	Hardwood
	Annual averages								
1956	130.6	129.9	119.2	137.4	126.0	129.1	101.7	100.8	104.7
1957	130.6	116.8	114.6	132.8	114.8	128.3	96.4	91.3	103.7
1958	130.5	114.6	112.8	129.4	114.4	128.2	97.1	91.8	104.5
1959	134.6	130.7	116.6	137.7	122.0	135.9	101.2	97.9	106.2
1960	132.6	119.5	114.8	r129.5	122.5	r136.6	96.1	r87.1	107.7
	Monthly indexes								
1960: April	134.3	125.7	117.2	136.0	125.1	136.8	96.1	86.9	107.8
May	133.9	124.1	116.8	134.9	125.2	136.9	95.7	85.9	108.2
June	132.9	120.7	116.0	132.3	125.2	136.9	95.5	85.5	108.2
July	132.1	118.7	114.7	130.4	124.0	137.2	95.5	85.5	108.2
August	131.4	115.6	113.8	126.5	121.0	136.7	94.7	84.0	108.2
September	131.1	114.2	113.0	124.0	120.5	135.5	96.4	87.1	108.2
October	130.5	111.5	112.0	122.6	119.0	135.3	97.1	88.3	108.5
November	130.3	109.9	110.8	121.5	118.5	135.8	96.1	86.8	107.9
December	130.0	111.3	110.4	119.6	117.8	135.5	95.1	86.2	106.5
1961: January	129.9	110.6	109.6	119.5	117.0	135.6	92.5	80.1	107.9
February	129.6	109.9	108.6	119.1	114.7	134.7	91.8	79.6	107.0
March	r130.0	r113.9	109.0	r119.1	r113.2	134.5	92.9	81.6	107.0
April	130.9	118.8	109.9	120.1	113.8	134.5	98.6	92.5	107.0
	Percent change								
April 1960-61	-3	-5	-6	-12	-9	-2	+3	+6	-1

Period	Building paper and board			Prepared paint	Metals and metal products				
					Selected finished steel products				
	Group index	Insulation board	Hardboard**		Structural shapes	Reinforcing bars	Galvanized sheets, carbon	Black pipe, carbon	Wire nails, 8d common
1956	.....	136.9	.....	120.0	162.9	169.7	148.2	168.7	165.3
1957	.....	141.5	.....	126.3	187.5	184.1	152.5	185.4	177.9
1958	143.2	144.5	99.3	128.3	195.4	190.8	156.6	191.5	182.2
1959	146.4	148.5	100.3	128.3	199.6	195.0	161.2	190.9	182.2
1960	145.7	148.0	r99.5	128.5	199.6	194.3	163.3	r188.9	177.9
1960: April	145.1	146.5	100.4	128.3	199.6	195.0	163.2	190.9	182.2
May	145.1	146.5	100.4	128.3	199.6	195.0	163.2	190.9	182.2
June	145.1	146.5	100.4	128.3	199.6	195.0	163.2	190.9	174.9
July	144.2	146.5	98.6	128.4	199.6	195.0	163.3	187.0	174.9
August	145.5	148.4	98.6	128.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
September	145.3	148.2	98.6	128.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
October	145.7	148.5	98.9	128.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
November	145.4	148.0	98.9	128.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
December	145.4	148.0	98.9	130.3	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
1961: January	145.4	148.0	98.9	131.5	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
February	146.0	148.3	99.7	132.1	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
March	145.7	147.9	99.7	132.1	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
April	145.3	147.3	99.7	132.1	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
	Percent change								
April 1960-61	(1)	+1	-1	+3	0	-1	(1)	-2	-4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Materials Used in Construction, by Selected Groups and Commodities—Con.

(1947-49=100, unless otherwise noted)

Period	Metals and metal products—Con.									
	Selected nonferrous metal products			Builders' hardware			Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings			
	Copper water tubing	Building wire, type RH-RW	Nonmetallic sheathed cable	Cabinet hinge	Door lock set	Butts	Group index*	Enameled iron fixtures	Vitreous china fixtures	Brass fittings
1956	174.4	155.9	110.1	138.3	137.6	168.4	133.9	126.9	124.2	141.6
1957	151.2	132.7	84.0	137.5	147.1	168.4	130.2	126.1	124.2	137.4
1958	141.8	106.1	75.9	137.2	153.0	168.4	123.7	115.4	115.6	134.1
1959	149.4	126.9	87.7	136.7	155.1	168.4	130.1	120.7	122.6	142.2
1960	146.9	120.8	79.8	139.3	155.3	172.8	132.1	r 126.6	123.9	142.9
1960: April	156.1	132.8	85.4	140.2	155.4	175.0	132.1	124.4	124.4	143.8
May	156.1	129.1	85.7	140.2	155.4	175.0	132.7	126.7	125.0	143.4
June	151.4	120.3	77.7	140.2	155.4	175.0	131.3	126.7	121.3	142.6
July	151.4	108.2	71.4	140.2	155.4	175.0	131.3	126.7	121.3	142.6
August	151.4	106.8	71.4	140.2	155.4	175.0	131.5	126.7	121.3	143.1
September	147.7	106.8	71.4	140.2	155.4	171.9	131.5	126.7	121.3	143.1
October	121.5	109.8	73.9	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.8	126.7	121.3	141.5
November	142.2	106.8	72.6	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.8	126.7	121.3	141.5
December	116.2	106.8	72.6	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.8	126.7	121.3	141.5
1961: January	114.1	109.4	72.7	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.9	126.7	121.3	141.7
February	114.1	110.3	72.7	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.9	126.7	121.3	141.7
March	108.4	110.3	72.7	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.9	126.7	121.3	141.7
April	105.7	110.3	72.7	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.9	126.7	121.3	141.7
	Percent change									
April 1960-61	- 32	- 17	- 15	0	0	- 2	- 1	+2	- 2	- 1

Period	Metals and metal products—Con.								Machinery and motive products	
	Heating equipment					Fabricated structural metal products				
	Group index*	Steam and hot water	Warm air furnaces	Fuel burning equipment	Water heaters, domestic	Metal doors, sash and trim	Roofing**		Elevators and escalators	Fans and blowers, except portable
							Steel	Corrugated aluminum		
1956	119.0	139.6	126.3	108.9	107.8	145.6	.....	.....	128.3	166.0
1957	122.1	146.7	128.2	113.3	106.8	140.6	.....	.....	138.3	176.3
1958	121.2	150.9	122.8	116.0	101.9	141.8	102.3	96.5	139.3	180.4
1959	121.7	154.8	123.5	115.7	99.5	135.2	105.2	96.3	139.5	182.5
1960	119.4	155.1	r 121.3	115.6	91.6	132.6	106.6	102.8	140.1	r 183.5
1960: April	120.1	155.4	122.0	115.4	93.9	132.6	106.5	100.9	140.0	182.5
May	120.2	155.6	121.8	115.4	93.9	131.6	106.5	100.9	139.9	182.5
June	120.0	155.6	121.9	115.8	92.6	131.8	106.6	100.9	139.9	182.5
July	118.7	154.7	121.3	115.8	88.8	131.8	106.6	100.9	140.3	182.5
August	118.8	154.8	121.6	115.8	88.8	131.8	106.6	104.3	140.3	184.2
September	119.3	154.8	121.6	116.1	90.7	131.8	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.5
October	119.3	154.8	121.6	116.1	90.7	131.8	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.5
November	118.4	154.8	119.6	116.1	89.4	132.0	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.5
December	116.8	154.8	118.4	115.3	84.5	132.1	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.5
1961: January	115.3	154.2	114.5	115.3	83.8	132.1	106.6	106.1	140.3	182.2
February	115.1	154.2	114.8	115.4	83.1	132.1	106.6	106.1	140.3	181.5
March	114.8	154.2	114.6	115.7	r 82.0	132.1	106.6	106.1	140.3	181.5
April	115.4	154.2	114.7	115.7	84.3	132.2	106.6	106.1	140.3	181.5
	Percent change									
April 1960-61	- 4	- 1	- 6	(1)	- 11	(1)	(1)	+ 5	(1)	- 1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Materials Used in Construction, by Selected Groups and Commodities—Con.
(1947-49=100 unless otherwise noted)

Period	Nonmetallic minerals—structural								
	Flat glass		Concrete ingredients			Concrete products			
	Plate	Window	Group index	Sand, gravel, and crushed stone	Portland cement	Group index	Building block	Concrete pipe	Ready-mixed concrete**
1956	141.6	142.4	130.6	122.6	139.7	123.0	115.6	144.1	.....
1957	145.7	145.9	136.0	126.5	146.9	126.4	118.5	148.8	.....
1958	145.2	145.5	139.0	128.8	150.6	128.1	117.7	152.8	100.4
1959	144.7	145.3	140.3	129.9	152.2	129.7	117.5	159.1	101.6
1960	r139.8	r140.7	142.1	130.7	155.2	131.1	120.2	r160.3	102.4
1960: April	145.0	145.3	142.1	130.8	155.2	131.3	120.4	160.6	102.6
May	137.3	135.8	142.1	130.8	155.2	131.5	120.4	160.6	102.7
June	137.3	135.8	142.1	130.7	155.2	131.3	120.4	160.5	102.6
July	137.3	135.8	142.1	130.8	155.2	131.3	120.4	160.5	102.5
August	137.3	135.8	142.2	131.0	155.1	131.1	120.4	159.4	102.5
September	137.3	141.2	142.2	131.0	155.1	131.0	120.4	160.1	102.3
October	137.3	141.2	142.1	130.8	155.1	131.0	120.4	160.1	102.2
November	137.3	141.2	142.1	130.7	155.1	131.0	120.4	160.1	102.3
December	137.3	141.2	142.0	130.6	155.1	131.0	120.4	160.1	102.2
1961: January	137.3	141.2	142.3	130.9	155.4	131.2	120.4	161.0	102.3
February	137.3	141.2	142.3	130.9	155.3	130.9	119.9	161.0	102.1
March	137.3	141.2	142.6	131.6	155.3	r131.1	120.3	161.0	r102.3
April	137.3	141.2	142.6	131.6	155.3	131.3	120.2	161.0	102.5
	Percent change								
April 1960-61	- 5	- 3	(1)	+1	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)

Period	Nonmetallic minerals—structural—Con.								
	Structural clay products				Gypsum products				Prepared asphalt roofing
	Group index*	Building brick	Clay tile	Clay sewer pipe	Group index	Lath	Wallboard	Plaster, base coat	
1956	133.2	132.9	127.2	149.3	127.1	123.5	124.9	136.2	111.7
1957	135.0	134.7	127.5	156.3	127.1	123.8	124.9	136.2	122.3
1958	135.9	135.6	128.6	158.2	132.1	127.8	129.5	143.2	112.8
1959	139.1	139.0	130.7	163.8	133.1	128.6	130.4	144.6	116.4
1960	141.4	141.2	133.3	165.8	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	r107.3
1960: April	140.9	140.6	133.1	164.8	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
May	141.3	141.2	133.1	165.4	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
June	141.3	141.3	133.1	165.4	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
July	141.4	141.3	133.1	165.8	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
August	141.7	141.6	133.6	165.8	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
September	141.9	141.7	133.6	167.0	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
October	141.9	141.7	133.6	167.0	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
November	142.0	141.7	133.8	167.0	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
December	142.1	141.7	133.9	167.0	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
1961: January	141.7	141.4	133.9	165.3	134.9	128.6	130.5	153.0	114.1
February	141.7	141.4	133.9	165.3	134.9	128.6	130.5	153.0	114.1
March	141.8	141.4	134.1	165.3	134.9	r128.7	r130.6	153.0	114.1
April	141.8	141.4	134.1	165.5	134.9	128.7	130.6	153.0	114.1
	Percent change								
April 1960-61	+1	+1	+1	(1)	+1	(1)	(1)	+6	+7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Materials Used in Construction, by Selected Groups and Commodities–Con.

(1947-49=100 unless otherwise noted)

Period	Nonmetallic minerals–structural–Con.			Furniture and other household durables			
	Other			Kitchen cabinets, metal, base only	Linoleum, inlaid	Asphalt floor tile	Rubber floor tile
	Group index*	Insulation materials	Asbestos cement shingles				
1956	125.3	101.5	146.8	138.1	126.1	106.3	110.6
1957	130.5	102.8	155.1	145.1	126.7	100.8	113.2
1958	134.1	103.9	160.8	151.3	128.6	97.2	114.9
1959	136.6	103.1	166.0	151.9	130.3	99.4	114.9
1960	140.2	104.0	173.6	151.7	134.4	101.5	114.9
1960: April	140.8	105.7	172.8	152.8	134.2	101.5	114.9
May	141.2	106.5	172.8	152.8	134.2	101.5	114.9
June	141.2	106.5	172.8	152.8	134.2	101.5	114.9
July	141.2	106.5	172.8	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
August	141.2	106.5	172.8	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
September	140.9	105.8	172.9	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
October	142.0	104.4	177.6	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
November	139.1	98.9	177.6	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
December	139.1	98.9	177.6	151.0	134.2	101.5	114.9
1961: January	138.9	98.5	177.6	151.0	134.2	102.0	114.9
February	137.6	96.1	177.6	151.0	134.2	102.0	114.9
March	r139.1	99.0	177.6	151.0	134.2	102.0	114.9
April	139.3	99.3	177.6	151.0	134.2	102.0	114.9
	Percent change						
April 1960-61	- 1	- 6	+ 3	- 1	0	([1])	0

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Includes items not shown separately. **Introduced Jan. 1958. Jan. 1958=100. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [r] Revised. Note: 1960 annual averages are preliminary.

Table E-3.–Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates for Selected Building Trades

(1947-49=100)

Date	All trades	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
1950: July 1	110.7	111.6	110.1	111.5	109.6	113.0	107.8	112.4
1951: July 1	117.8	116.3	117.4	120.0	116.8	118.5	114.2	120.4
1952: July 1	125.1	126.2	124.6	126.8	124.4	125.3	121.0	128.6
1953: July 1	131.6	130.0	131.1	132.0	130.5	130.1	125.4	138.4
1954: July 1	136.4	134.2	135.3	135.9	134.5	132.5	132.3	144.4
1955: July 1	141.2	137.8	140.3	139.0	139.9	136.5	135.5	150.9
1956: July 1	147.7	144.0	146.2	146.6	145.5	141.7	141.5	159.5
1957: July 1	155.3	149.6	153.9	153.9	153.2	146.9	149.3	169.5
1958: July 1	162.4	154.6	161.1	162.1	158.7	151.6	155.6	177.9
1959: July 1	170.3	161.4	169.1	167.5	164.9	156.6	164.0	189.7
1960: July 1	177.3	166.2	175.9	176.2	172.1	163.1	169.2	198.6
1960: Apr. 1	*172.0	NOT AVAILABLE						
Oct. 1	*178.0							
1961: Jan. 3	*179.0							
Apr. 3	*180.0							

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Estimated.

Table E-4.—Estimated Average Rates and Ranges in Rate Levels of Union Hourly Wage Scales for Selected Building Trades

Date	Bricklayers		Carpenters		Electricians (Inside wiremen)		Painters	
	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels
July 1, 1955	$3.47	$2.50-3.85	$3.01	$2.18-3.55	$3.17	$2.60-3.65	$2.87	$1.75-3.25
July 2, 1956	3.63	2.50-4.05	3.13	1.88-3.65	3.33	2.38-4.00	3.02	1.75-3.35
July 1, 1957	3.77	2.50-4.25	3.29	1.88-3.90	3.50	2.38-4.25	3.17	1.75-3.50
July 1, 1958	3.89	2.50-4.35	3.46	2.00-4.15	3.68	2.38-4.35	3.27	1.75-3.60
July 1, 1959	4.04	2.75-4.70	3.63	2.00-4.40	3.80	2.63-4.35	3.38	1.75-3.70
July 1, 1960	4.18	2.85-4.80	3.77	2.25-4.55	4.00	2.75-4.65	3.54	1.75-3.90
April 1, 1960	4.08	2.75-4.70	3.66	2.25-4.40	3.90	2.63-4.60	3.46	1.75-3.85
October 1, 1960	4.17	2.85-4.80	3.78	2.33-4.55	4.04	2.85-4.65	3.56	1.75-3.95
January 3, 1961	4.22	2.90-5.00	3.82	2.33-4.65	4.08	2.85-4.65	3.58	1.75-3.95
April 3, 1961	4.23	2.90-5.00	3.83	2.33-4.65	4.09	3.00-4.65	3.60	1.75-3.95

Date	Plasterers		Plumbers		Building laborers	
	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels
July 1, 1955	$3.36	$2.25-3.85	$3.19	$2.63-3.50	$2.04	$0.90-2.80
July 2, 1956	3.47	2.25-4.00	3.34	2.40-3.75	2.18	1.00-3.00
July 1, 1957	3.63	2.50-4.25	3.52	2.40-4.00	2.35	1.05-3.20
July 1, 1958	3.74	2.50-4.35	3.71	2.75-4.25	2.48	1.20-3.35
July 1, 1959	3.88	2.63-4.50	3.88	2.75-4.45	2.62	1.20-3.65
July 1, 1960	4.01	2.75-4.70	4.01	3.00-4.45	2.78	1.20-3.80
April 1, 1960	3.95	2.63-4.70	3.93	2.75-4.45	2.69	1.20-3.65
October 1, 1960	4.03	2.75-4.70	4.02	3.00-4.45	2.79	1.20-3.80
January 3, 1961	4.09	2.75-4.70	4.04	3.00-4.45	2.83	1.20-3.90
April 3, 1961	4.10	2.75-4.70	4.05	3.00-4.45	2.84	1.20-3.90

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table E-5: Union Wage Scales[1] for Selected Building Trades in 100 Cities, by Census Geographic Division

(As of January 3, 1961)

City and Census geographic division	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
Cents-per-hour increase, Jan. 3, 1961-April 3, 1961	.5	1.8	.2	1.5	1.1	.5	1.1
New England:							
Boston, Mass.	$4.050	$3.650	$4.100	$3.350	$3.800	*$4.100	$2.750
Burlington, Vt	3.750	2.750	3.000	1.750	3.750	3.000	2.250
Hartford, Conn.	3.950	*3.700	4.175	3.370	3.950	3.920	2.800
Manchester, N. H	3.850	3.270	3.250	2.580	3.850	3.650	2.590
New Haven, Conn	*4.000	*3.700	4.075	*3.550	*4.000	3.900	*2.950
Portland, Maine	3.500	3.000	3.300	2.250	3.500	3.500	2.200
Providence, R. I	4.000	3.400	3.700	3.050	3.925	3.650	2.650
Springfield, Mass	3.750	3.430	3.750	3.175	3.750	3.800	*2.650
Worcester, Mass	3.900	3.650	3.750	3.400	3.900	3.650	2.750

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-5: Union Wage Scales[1] for Selected Building Trades in 100 Cities, by Census Geographic Division—Con.

(As of April 3, 1961)

City and Census geographic division	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
Middle Atlantic:							
Buffalo, N. Y.	$4.115	$4.135	$4.250	$3.600	$4.235	$3.925	$3.010
Erie, Pa.	4.100	3.615	3.925	3.250	3.700	3.875	2.675
Newark, N. J.	4.650	4.500	4.500	3.950	4.650	4.250	3.600
New York, N. Y.	5.000	4.650	4.400	3.640	4.700	4.450	3.900
Philadelphia, Pa.	4.250	3.885	4.525	3.375	4.150	4.100	2.600
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4.500	4.125	4.600	3.700	4.255	4.150	2.725
Reading, Pa.	3.900	3.325	3.850	2.925	3.700	3.550	2.385
Rochester, N. Y.	4.160	3.825	4.120	3.600	4.160	3.800	2.860
Schenectady, N. Y.	3.800	3.500	4.050	3.150	3.800	3.800	2.750
Scranton, Pa.	3.750	3.175	3.625	2.875	3.650	3.875	2.450
Syracuse, N. Y.	4.050	3.670	4.200	3.350	3.925	3.680	2.900
Trenton, N. J.	4.250	4.100	4.600	3.625	4.250	4.400	2.900
York, Pa.	r3.625	3.050	3.625	2.650	3.500	3.550	2.050
East North Central:							
Chicago, Ill.	4.225	3.910	4.300	3.750	4.000	4.050	3.025
Cincinnati, Ohio	4.025	3.900	4.090	*3.500	3.875	3.975	2.900
Cleveland, Ohio	4.085	4.110	4.170	3.725	4.110	r3.910	3.370
Columbus, Ohio	4.060	3.610	3.860	3.300	3.700	3.850	2.700
Dayton, Ohio.	4.080	3.775	4.110	3.500	3.850	3.950	*2.785
Detroit, Mich.	3.980	3.630	4.000	3.500	3.750	3.900	2.900
Evansville, Ind.	*4.000	*3.400	3.760	*3.200	*3.950	*3.740	*2.625
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4.075	3.500	3.650	3.050	3.600	3.850	2.750
Indianapolis, Ind.	4.000	3.550	3.850	3.500	3.825	3.900	2.575
Lansing, Mich.	4.100	3.530	3.600	3.280	3.800	3.800	2.730
Madison, Wis.	*3.950	*3.500	3.960	3.240	*3.700	*3.620	*2.950
Milwaukee, Wis.	3.820	3.570	3.730	3.320	3.550	3.680	2.790
Peoria, Ill.	4.325	3.900	4.100	3.600	4.175	4.150	3.250
Rock Island, Ill. (Dist.)[3]	4.000	3.370	4.000	3.200	3.750	3.700	2.730
South Bend, Ind.	4.050	*3.500	3.750	3.200	3.460	3.800	2.525
Toledo, Ohio	4.100	3.990	4.030	3.710	3.920	4.020	3.110
Youngstown, Ohio	4.085	3.805	4.000	3.540	3.930	3.815	2.935
West North Central:							
Des Moines, Iowa	3.975	3.525	3.825	3.300	3.675	3.825	2.800
Duluth, Minn.	3.820	3.270	3.700	3.250	3.575	3.700	2.620
Fargo, N. Dak.	3.900	2.850	3.250	2.750	3.650	3.200	*2.250
Kansas City, Mo.	*4.200	*3.750	3.900	*3.675	*4.000	3.750	*2.705
Minneapolis, Minn.	3.875	3.500	3.700	3.390	*3.650	3.620	2.850
Omaha, Nebr.	3.950	3.550	3.850	*3.300	3.750	3.830	*2.625
St. Louis, Mo.	4.250	3.875	4.110	3.770	3.800	4.150	2.925
St. Paul, Minn.	3.875	3.500	3.700	3.300	3.600	3.620	2.850
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	3.850	2.950	*3.550	2.550	3.185	*3.760	2.100
Wichita, Kan.	*4.050	*3.400	4.000	3.000	*3.750	*4.050	2.300
South Atlantic:							
Atlanta, Ga.	4.000	3.350	4.000	3.400	3.500	3.850	2.000
Baltimore, Md.	4.100	3.600	3.850	*3.550	3.850	*3.935	*2.300
Charleston, S. C.	2.900	2.750	3.250	2.200	2.900	3.500	*1.250
Charleston, W. Va.	4.125	3.775	3.875	3.125	3.750	3.775	2.525
Charlotte, N. C.	3.250	2.500	3.100	(2)	2.750	3.250	1.500
Columbia, S. C.	3.000	2.500	3.250	2.500	3.000	3.500	(2)
Jacksonville, Fla.	3.600	3.150	3.800	2.900	3.500	3.800	(2)
Miami, Fla.	3.770	*3.600	3.800	3.370	3.770	3.700	1.850
Norfolk, Va.	3.750	2.980	*3.650	3.050	3.550	3.550	1.650
Raleigh, N. C.	3.000	2.325	*3.100	1.900	2.750	3.350	(2)
Richmond, Va.	3.750	2.980	3.400	2.450	3.290	*3.600	1.650
Savannah, Ga.	3.500	*3.250	3.550	2.750	2.750	3.650	1.650
Tampa, Fla.	3.600	*3.400	*3.800	*3.000	3.600	3.600	1.675
Washington, D. C.	4.150	3.850	4.400	3.690	*4.075	4.350	2.600
Wilmington, Del.	4.025	3.880	r4.250	3.300	3.900	4.050	2.250

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-5: Union Wage Scales[1] for Selected Building Trades in 100 Cities, by Census Geographic Division—Con.

(As of April 3, 1961)

City and Census geographic division	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
East South Central:							
Birmingham, Ala.	$4.050	*$3.300	$3.775	*$3.400	$3.700	$3.700	$2.000
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4.000	3.300	*3.750	3.050	3.500	3.725	2.100
Jackson, Miss.	3.500	3.000	3.400	2.750	3.000	3.650	1.500
Knoxville, Tenn.	3.925	3.225	3.500	2.900	3.525	3.625	2.000
Louisville, Ky	3.975	3.650	3.875	3.375	3.600	*3.925	2.575
Memphis, Tenn.	3.800	3.300	3.725	3.150	3.500	*3.860	*2.050
Mobile, Ala.	3.800	3.300	3.850	3.300	3.650	3.900	1.900
Montgomery, Ala.	3.250	2.750	3.100	2.750	2.750	*3.450	1.200
Nashville, Tenn.	*3.950	3.350	3.525	3.100	3.500	3.750	1.750
West South Central:							
Dallas, Tex	4.100	*3.500	3.625	3.313	3.875	3.700	1.850
El Paso, Tex.	3.950	3.350	*3.850	*3.000	3.500	*3.850	1.875
Houston, Tex.	4.000	3.565	3.925	3.360	3.813	3.625	2.100
Little Rock, Ark.	3.800	*3.300	3.475	*3.000	*3.600	3.500	1.850
New Orleans, La	3.725	3.300	4.000	*3.000	3.345	3.800	1.925
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4.000	3.375	3.750	3.125	3.750	3.850	*2.420
San Antonio, Tex.	*3.830	3.250	3.625	3.000	3.750	3.640	1.600
Shreveport, La.	3.900	3.100	3.725	2.950	3.750	3.600	1.775
Tulsa, Okla.	4.000	3.450	3.900	3.300	3.750	3.900	2.450
Mountain:							
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	*4.320	*3.735	*3.850	*3.200	*3.750	4.030	*2.240
Boise, Idaho.	4.000	3.250	3.750	3.150	3.150	3.700	2.700
Butte, Mont.	3.750	3.350	3.650	3.370	3.500	3.650	2.650
Cheyenne, Wyo.	4.000	*3.180	3.680	*3.100	3.500	3.600	2.200
Denver, Colo	4.000	3.650	*4.040	3.250	*3.975	*4.050	2.320
Las Vegas, Nev.	4.525	4.025	4.450	3.900	4.350	4.425	3.225
Phoenix, Ariz.	4.100	3.775	[r]4.135	3.450	4.165	4.350	2.715
Salt Lake City, Utah.	3.840	3.300	3.850	*3.200	3.725	3.780	2.425
Santa Fe, N. Mex	*4.320	*3.735	*3.850	*3.200	*3.750	4.030	*2.240
Pacific:							
Los Angeles, Calif.	4.200	3.825	4.650	3.810	4.250	4.330	3.080
Oakland, Calif.	4.150	3.725	4.205	3.670	4.040	4.350	3.045
Portland, Oreg.	4.070	[r]3.630	4.150	3.560	3.930	*4.020	2.950
San Diego, Calif.	[r]4.350	3.825	4.600	3.720	4.225	4.330	3.080
San Francisco, Calif.	4.400	3.725	4.205	3.670	4.040	4.360	3.045
Seattle, Wash.	4.150	3.530	3.950	3.465	3.720	3.890	3.000
Spokane, Wash.	4.290	*3.630	4.000	*3.550	3.800	4.140	2.900

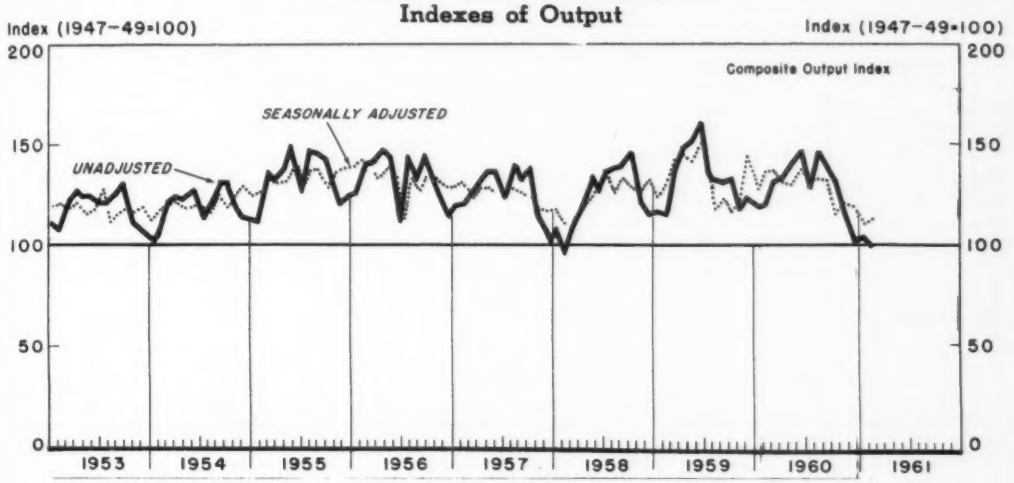
Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [1] These are basic scales representing minimum wage rates agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Data on employer contributions to insurance (welfare) and pension funds, and for vacation and holiday payments are available upon request to the source agency. [2] No union scale in effect on survey date. [3] Includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. *Scale increase between January 3, 1961 and April 3, 1961. [r]Revised.

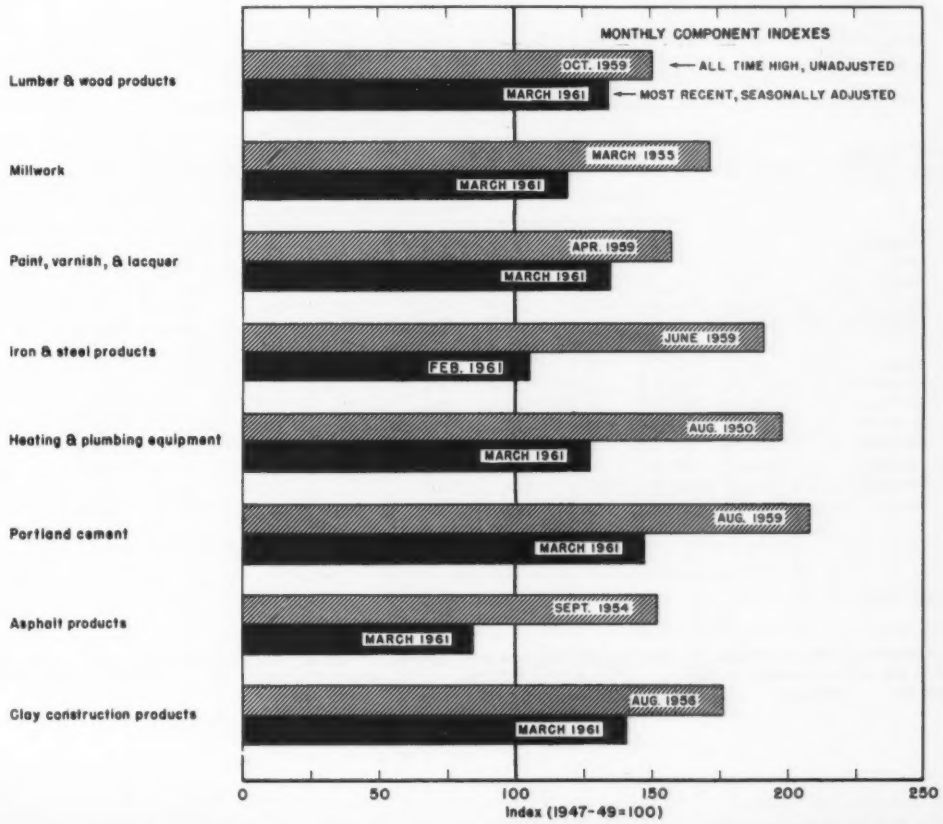
Part F.—Construction Materials

Chart 3

Construction Materials

Indexes of Output





SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-T

Table F-1.—Construction Materials: Indexes of Output, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted

(1947-49=100)

Period	Composite	Lumber and wood products	Millwork	Paint, varnish and lacquer	Iron and steel products	Heating and plumbing equipment	Portland cement	Asphalt products	Clay construction products	Gypsum products	Plumbing fixtures
Annual averages											
1956	r134.7	128.0	132.9	117.2	r145.8	137.1	157.7	101.8	160.0	170.4	128.5
1957	r127.3	116.7	118.8	117.4	r148.7	120.0	148.5	96.5	133.2	154.4	114.1
1958	r126.4	122.0	108.4	120.3	r129.8	126.6	155.3	102.6	132.3	172.5	117.9
1959	r136.2	140.1	121.9	129.7	r121.4	142.2	169.0	105.7	149.0	203.4	146.1
1960	r131.4	132.6	95.3	r128.9	r128.6	118.8	159.0	r103.4	r140.9	188.8	128.4
Unadjusted indexes											
1960: February	r123.1	136.4	94.0	118.8	r120.2	117.9	96.2	r 75.1	128.6	168.9	140.9
March	r134.6	146.2	107.7	r138.1	r130.4	125.1	110.2	r 82.8	r140.0		
April	r137.4	140.0	104.0	r143.5	r134.6	119.3	161.6	r 85.0	r145.1		
May	r144.1	144.8	99.2	r148.9	r139.5	113.4	191.4	r108.0	r151.9	200.1	137.9
June	r147.8	141.2	110.8	r150.7	r149.6	133.4	191.0	r122.3	r154.2		
July	r129.8	118.5	89.5	r135.4	r130.8	107.9	191.3	r122.8	138.5		
August	r148.4	145.5	111.7	145.3	r142.0	138.8	199.0	r137.1	r157.2	203.8	124.2
September	r139.5	136.5	104.9	r128.7	r133.8	145.5	186.2	r134.8	r147.3		
October	r131.6	129.9	92.6	r115.6	r126.0	130.2	188.1	r120.8	r141.4		
November	r116.9	117.6	83.1	r106.6	r111.6	103.6	158.0	r 96.3	r136.5	182.4	110.6
December	r102.8	104.9	65.7	r 98.5	r 95.3	95.8	122.7	r 97.0	121.6		
1961: January	r104.0	112.5	83.2	108.9	r100.8	103.5	100.2	49.0	111.7		
February	99.5	r109.9	88.4	107.1	r 94.7	98.2	90.0	38.0	105.0	.....	.....
March	n.a.	128.4	110.7	135.4	n.a.	119.5	130.7	77.8	130.1		
Percent change											
February 1960-61	- 19	- 19	- 6	-10	-21	-17	- 6	- 49	- 18	[1] - 4	[1] -26
Jan.-February 1961	- 4	- 2	+ 6	- 2	- 6	- 5	- 10	- 22	- 6	[2] - 11	[2] -11
Seasonally adjusted indexes											
1960: February	r139.2	153.6	98.8	122.1	r134.3	135.4	139.4	91.7	159.4	.....	.....
March	r139.4	153.1	116.3	r143.3	r128.9	133.7	124.7	90.5	r152.3	.....	.....
April	r135.1	135.3	103.7	r138.8	r132.4	122.4	163.7	r 84.2	r147.5	.....	.....
May	r134.4	131.9	101.8	r134.9	r131.9	118.0	168.8	r111.9	r144.9	.....	.....
June	r138.5	134.6	103.4	r138.3	r134.5	136.5	174.7	r115.5	r149.9	.....	.....
July	r134.7	124.2	98.2	r126.3	r148.3	113.9	186.5	r103.8	132.9	.....	.....
August	r134.7	130.0	91.3	132.9	r137.1	124.4	171.7	r103.9	r141.9	.....	.....
September	r133.7	132.1	93.9	r128.4	r134.6	111.0	166.4	r117.5	r142.0	.....	.....
October	r116.4	115.3	79.8	r109.8	r114.2	101.6	162.4	r 95.0	r123.3	.....	.....
November	r122.4	123.9	88.0	r124.2	r112.8	105.6	158.6	r111.2	r131.8	.....	.....
December	r120.5	125.3	78.5	r124.1	r100.8	124.7	130.4	r153.7	128.8	.....	.....
1961: January	r111.6	117.8	94.5	113.1	r105.3	118.3	123.2	60.2	124.2	.....	.....
February	113.2	r123.8	93.0	110.1	r105.8	112.7	130.4	46.4	130.1	.....	.....
March	n.a.	134.5	119.5	140.5	n.a.	127.7	147.9	85.0	141.6	.....	.....
										.....	.....
Percent change											
Jan.-Feb. 1961	+1	+ 5	- 2	- 3	([3])	- 5	+ 6	- 23	+ 5	.....	.....

Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by various government agencies and by private firms as shown in the tables following in Part F. [1]4th quarter 1959-60. [2]3rd quarter-4th quarter 1960. [3]Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. r Revised. n.a. Not available.

Table F-2: Lumber and Wood Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Softwood lumber[1] (Million board feet)			Hardwood flooring[1] (Thousand board feet)			Douglas fir plywood[2] (million square feet)	Insulating boards[3] (Tons)	Hardboard[3] (Tons)
	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production		
1956	30,661	29,964	6,087	1,166,446	1,117,010	114,074	5,191	1,102,012	539,981
1957	27,100	27,305	5,901	953,706	947,023	107,028	5,378	994,000	569,000
1958	27,379	27,638	5,663	927,294	922,789	99,111	6,340	1,056,830	608,623
1959	30,674	30,559	5,794	1,034,098	1,022,299	95,470	7,828	1,172,880	734,428
1960	28,576	27,804	6,329	914,856	884,913	115,626	7,771	1,041,314	790,885
1960: March	2,662	2,422	6,326	82,065	74,789	105,401	703	86,387	73,632
April	2,531	2,513	6,344	77,614	75,732	107,308	677	87,903	73,126
May	2,662	2,661	6,345	80,655	75,822	112,366	678	94,439	66,793
June	2,639	2,596	6,388	79,699	83,748	108,317	635	94,117	61,064
July	2,161	2,144	6,168	66,176	66,796	105,542	546	89,144	57,810
August	2,678	2,574	6,271	81,648	83,017	102,427	681	95,972	65,315
September	2,493	2,424	6,341	79,473	79,126	100,697	635	91,171	66,855
October	2,246	2,199	6,388	77,340	73,944	102,840	671	90,159	70,781
November	2,036	1,995	6,429	73,095	67,848	107,822	602	77,031	66,455
December	1,815	1,914	6,329	65,176	57,397	115,626	552	70,943	49,408
1961: January	1,863	1,861	6,332	65,640	59,350	121,966	654	72,952	55,978
February	1,881	1,830	6,382	59,199	56,150	124,065	622	r70,953	44,624
March	2,292	2,404	6,270	69,633	73,353	119,562	645	83,665	62,958
	Percent change								
March 1960-61	- 14	- 1	- 1	- 15	- 2	+ 13	- 8	- 3	- 14
12 mos. ending March 1960-61	- 12	- 10	.....	- 15	- 15	.....	- 6	- 7	- 10

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] National Lumber Manufacturers Association; [2] Douglas Fir Plywood Association (monthly data are estimated from quarterly totals); [3] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *As of end of period. rRevised.

Table F-3: Shipments of Millwork Products and Production of Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Period	Millwork products				Paint, varnish, and lacquer[2]
	Ponderosa pine doors[1]	Hardwood doors[1]	Sash[1]	Exterior frames[1]	
	Shipments (Thousands of units)				Production for trade sales (Thousands of gallons)
1956	[3] 2,035	[3] 6,404	[3] 10,551	[3] 5,680	312,541
1957	2,028	5,611	9,887	r5,272	313,128
1958	1,829	4,308	9,432	6,247	320,800
1959	2,474	4,613	11,049	7,118	346,000
1960	1,948	3,763	7,958	5,345	r343,700
1960: March	199	371	650	471	r30,700
April	195	336	658	498	r31,900
May	161	321	700	486	r33,100
June	188	325	824	602	r33,500
July	118	289	596	485	r30,100
August	170	348	850	577	32,300
September	157	367	725	467	r28,600
October	163	300	716	418	r25,700
November	151	295	560	329	r23,700
December	129	230	425	260	r21,900
1961: January	121	322	538	309	24,200
February	145	309	588	384	23,800
March	169	400	699	477	30,100
	Percent change				
March 1960-61	-15	+ 8	+ 8	+ 1	- 2
12 mos. ending March 1960-61	- 22	- 12	- 25	- 23	- 3

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) Sources: [1] National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (whose data are from member firms only and are not adjusted to represent full coverage); [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [3] Production. Special tabulations prepared by the source agency indicate only minor differences between production and shipments. See note to table F-3 in the April 1959 issue. rRevised.

Table F-4: Iron and Steel Products: Shipments, Bookings, and Backlog

(Thousands of tons)

Period	Selected steel mill products[1]						Cast-iron pipe[2] and fittings		Rigid steel conduit[3]	Fabricated structural steel[4]		
	Line pipe	Concrete reinforcing bars	Galvanized sheets	Nails	Piling	Rails	Pressure	Soil	Domestic sales billed	Shipments	Bookings	Backlog*
	Shipments											
1956	3,376	2,518	2,958	557	433	1,300	1,747	818	359	r4,113	r5,252	r1,748
1957	4,219	2,300	2,393	447	570	1,283	1,351	758	353	r4,632	r3,424	r1,578
1958	2,608	2,034	2,827	418	440	580	1,278	784	327	r4,147	r3,134	r1,276
1959	2,803	2,174	2,771	392	341	632	1,441	862	295	r3,296	r3,653	r1,396
1960	2,690	2,214	3,057	320	423	716	1,336	782	265	r3,865	r3,590	r1,261
1960: March	239	145	329	28	37	89	83	56	17	r312	r383	r1,398
April	245	165	296	23	41	90	119	69	16	r323	r386	r1,513
May	270	192	288	26	26	96	136	75	21	r320	r302	r1,411
June	273	210	276	27	44	75	145	80	23	r374	r300	r1,442
July	243	183	239	23	35	47	121	67	21	r339	r302	r1,421
August	246	233	227	29	33	39	139	84	23	r373	r293	r1,273
September	229	208	215	27	30	20	135	71	24	r364	r291	r1,337
October	162	229	210	25	36	20	117	67	24	r353	r246	r1,333
November	125	176	198	20	35	30	103	58	20	r325	r269	r1,287
December	141	148	166	16	22	23	74	48	16	r277	r249	r1,261
1961: January	178	141	203	23	21	38	70	51	19	r262	r308	1,147
February	133	141	195	22	17	32	67	46	17	r260	r257	1,140
March	186	189	250	30	22	54	n. a.	n. a.	23	292	296	1,307
	Percent change											
March 1960-61	− 22	+ 30	− 24	+ 8	− 41	− 39	5− 13	5− 7	+ 33	− 6	− 23	− 7
12 mos. ending March 1960-61	− 13	+ 4	− 3	− 26	− 3	− 16	6− 10	6− 10	− 18	+ 16	− 6	.....

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] American Iron and Steel Institute; [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; [3] National Electric Manufacturers Association; [4] American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc. [5] February 1960-61; [6] 12 mos. ending February 1960-61. n.a. Not available. r Revised. *Scheduled for fabrication in the next 4 months.

Table F-5: Heating and Plumbing Equipment: Shipments and Stocks

(In thousands of units, except as noted)

Period	Gas water heaters		Cast-iron convectors and radiators (Thousand sq. ft.)		Furnaces				Residential oil burners, sold separately
					Warm air (all types and fuels)		Floor and wall		
	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments
1956	2,712	r133	29,567	3,810	1,355	218	492	70	532
1957	r2,712	r138	24,892	r5,482	1,131	183	469	65	425
1958	2,911	141	22,350	3,993	1,235	169	495	47	382
1959	2,995	105	23,559	5,181	1,435	183	573	50	411
1960	2,499	79	17,645	2,782	1,215	199	461	71	327
1960: March	231	77	1,483	4,213	83	230	34	64	23
April	203	77	1,212	4,648	87	252	36	70	23
May	193	69	1,247	4,908	88	265	34	74	24
June	238	89	1,471	4,976	107	275	33	82	31
July	241	57	1,348	4,334	99	260	34	80	19
August	262	49	1,769	3,763	132	245	48	95	27
September	213	58	2,114	3,366	147	226	54	73	40
October	179	71	1,935	2,798	140	198	60	66	42
November	161	76	1,510	2,683	100	189	40	68	25
December	174	79	1,042	2,782	73	199	30	71	19
1961: January	214	92	993	2,924	77	204	32	69	25
February	199	94	1,223	2,941	79	207	24	72	21
March	241	91	1,014	3,326	81	227	35	72	25
	Percent change								
March 1960-61	+ 4	+ 19	− 32	− 21	− 3	− 2	+ 2	+ 13	+ 1
12 mos. ending March 1960-61	− 11	.....	− 24	.....	− 14	.....	− 15	.....	− 20

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. *As of end of period.

Table F-6, Plumbing Fixtures, is published quarterly in the January, March, July and October issues.

Table F-7.—Portland Cement: Production and Shipments in the United States and Puerto Rico; Destination of Shipments by Geographic Division; Stocks

(Thousands of barrels)

Period	Production	Total shipments*	Destination of shipments*									Stocks**
			New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	
1956	316,465	311,571	13,234	45,273	66,433	32,920	37,156	15,268	35,916	14,178	43,098	22,412
1957	298,424	292,240	12,773	41,413	61,858	28,772	36,272	14,251	33,078	14,384	40,522	28,716
1958	311,471	309,699	10,679	42,287	63,650	34,867	37,979	14,908	37,622	16,717	43,340	30,718
1959	339,091	338,350	10,522	44,744	68,886	37,294	44,823	17,265	40,779	18,045	47,281	31,459
1960	[3]319,010	[3]314,879	9,951	42,087	65,115	33,765	41,441	r16,540	r35,453	17,735	45,306	35,484
1960: March	18,422	17,812	476	2,033	2,082	893	2,526	934	3,062	1,394	3,863	r39,165
April	27,015	27,638	933	3,900	4,860	2,576	3,929	1,668	3,586	1,617	3,926	38,542
May	31,999	30,468	1,001	4,438	6,227	3,074	4,095	1,622	3,565	1,732	4,003	40,085
June	31,930	34,363	1,120	5,115	7,869	3,937	4,287	1,699	3,529	1,786	4,248	37,667
July	31,982	32,964	1,064	4,635	7,946	4,215	3,854	1,672	3,114	1,629	4,139	36,685
August	33,270	36,623	1,131	4,994	8,979	4,979	4,196	1,859	3,283	1,907	4,599	33,258
September	31,130	33,866	975	4,110	8,455	4,827	3,587	1,724	3,462	1,842	4,265	30,509
October	31,449	33,179	1,044	4,218	8,345	4,432	4,021	1,630	2,909	1,658	4,284	28,725
November	26,406	25,188	931	3,394	4,991	2,415	3,712	1,433	2,983	1,393	3,293	29,985
December	20,505	15,116	458	1,502	2,155	1,072	2,303	832	2,001	1,025	3,280	35,484
1961: January	16,744	14,303	282	1,246	1,764	1,064	2,256	839	2,241	1,059	3,062	37,966
February	15,038	14,447	253	1,164	1,994	1,057	2,041	867	2,288	1,176	3,120	38,531
March	21,851	22,148	570	2,565	3,208	1,736	3,301	1,226	3,478	1,512	3,850	38,234
	Percent change											
March 1960-61	+ 19	+ 24	+ 20	+ 26	+ 54	+ 94	+ 31	+ 31	+ 14	+ 8	([4])	- 2
12 months ending—March 1960-61	- 4	- 3	- 8	- 8	- 2	- 1	- 4	+ 3	- 5	+ 3	.....	.....

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by Department of Interior Bureau of Mines. [1] Includes cement used in the manufacture of prepared masonry cement. Includes shipments to foreign countries, Alaska, and Hawaii. [2] Excludes cement used in the manufacture of prepared masonry cement. Prior to January 1960, excludes shipments to foreign countries, Alaska, and Hawaii. Beginning with January 1960, excludes foreign countries and Alaska. [3] Includes revisions not distributed by months. [4] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. *As of end of period. r Revised.

Table F-8.—Shipments of Asphalt Products and Gypsum Products

Period	Asphalt products (thousands of squares)[1]				Gypsum products[2] (million square feet)	
	Prepared roofing	Siding	Insulated brick siding	Saturated felts[3]	Board	Lath
1956	57,590	1,208	2,055	29,774	4,825	2,675
1957	53,326	1,036	1,764	30,761	4,505	r2,225
1958	58,228	1,040	1,616	31,840	5,263	2,155
1959	59,528	935	1,516	34,225	6,343	2,346
1960	r59,959	870	1,130	r32,774	6,072	1,910
1960: March	r3,791	56	72	r2,474	1,338	456
April	r4,066	48	89	r2,263		
May	r5,334	62	106	r2,680	1,603	515
June	r6,056	72	132	r2,963		
July	r6,077	78	112	r3,064		
August	r6,817	84	142	r3,305	1,628	531
September	r6,829	96	125	r3,133		
October	r6,021	101	117	r2,894		
November	r4,592	84	82	r2,624	1,504	408
December	r4,351	74	51	r3,152		
1961: January	2,000	45	44	1,766		
February	1,665	35	45	1,173	.....	.....
March	3,797	65	73	1,981		
	Percent change					
March 1960-61	([5])	+ 16	+ 1	- 20	[4]([5])	[4]- 23
12 mos. ending—March 1960-61	+ 2	- 4	- 22	- 5	[6]- 4	[6]- 19

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; [2] Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines (quarterly). [3] Includes data for tar saturated as well as asphalt saturated felts. [4] 4th quarter 1959-60. [5] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [6] Year 1959-60. r Revised.

Table F-9.—Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments

Period	Brick, common and face (million brick)		Structural clay tile (thousand tons)		Vitrified clay sewer pipe (thousand tons)		Hollow facing tile (million brick equivalent)		Floor and wall tile, glazed and unglazed (thousand square feet)	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
1956	8,085	7,382	862	750	2,154	2,039	576	535	251,388	231,262
1957	6,658	6,306	687	641	1,836	1,629	465	441	212,114	207,094
1958	6,489	6,459	574	543	1,773	1,772	484	453	221,768	215,710
1959	7,336	7,258	551	521	2,025	1,973	445	412	258,631	252,545
1960	r6,943	r6,502	r496	r488	r1,955	r1,854	r420	r407	r241,870	r232,959
1960: March	r526	r394	r35	r35	160	116	33	27	23,246	20,273
April	r601	r645	r43	r49	r162	175	31	32	21,473	19,188
May	r652	673	r44	r49	167	177	34	37	21,247	20,417
June	r656	686	r46	47	184	191	36	38	20,549	r22,209
July	609	625	r45	r44	165	180	35	36	17,095	19,361
August	r673	r667	46	45	r186	199	41	40	r20,510	r21,284
September	r626	610	r39	r39	170	r186	39	37	r19,879	r19,855
October	r593	596	r42	41	r166	r168	39	38	r18,976	r18,929
November	r569	537	46	r40	155	143	38	37	r18,735	r17,706
December	483	342	36	32	148	108	38	32	16,967	16,635
1961: January	416	342	31	32	135	105	36	31	17,109	15,162
February	381	323	29	27	129	90	32	28	16,641	15,035
March	512	491	39	37	156	128	35	35	19,081	19,066
	Percent change									
March 1960-61	− 3	+ 25	+ 12	+ 7	− 2	+ 10	+ 8	+ 28	− 18	− 6
12 mos. ending March 1960-61	− 8	− 7	− 9	− 5	− 7	− 5	+ 1	+ 5	− 14	− 12

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. rRevised.

Table F-10: Imports and Exports of Selected Construction Materials

Item	Unit of quantity	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
		1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
LUMBER, MILLWORK, & WOOD PRODUCTS:							
Softwoods	*MM bd. ft.*	3,155	3,742	3,631	550	608	688
Hardwood flooring[1]	*M bd. ft.*	3,881	5,702	4,032	26,097	24,712	13,713
Wood doors	*Units*	146,590	209,532	173,341	73,156	76,276	51,785
Wood window sash	*Units*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82,527	125,172	101,611
Wallboard (hardboard)	*Tons*	1,987	4,926	4,138	([3])	([3])	([3])
Hardboard	*Tons*	57,404	105,589	88,169	6,183	5,937	6,018
Insulating wallboard	*Tons*	9,178	15,318	11,761	14,139	14,121	14,408
Softwood plywood, interior[2]	*M sq. ft.*	2,338	12,191	11,097	4,200	10,946	4,906
Softwood plywood, exterior[2]	*M sq. ft.*				7,600	60,918	8,168
CEMENT, GYPSUM & ASBESTOS:							
Portland cement	*M bbls.*	3,378	5,259	4,097	641	277	187
Asbestos construction materials	*Tons*	13,270	32,626	44,793	13,961	11,031	9,962
Asphalt tile	*Msq. yds.*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,113	2,040	880
IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS:							
Cast-iron pipe, pressure	*Tons*	1,474	6,479	3,916	15,120	13,790	14,609
Cast-iron pipe, soil	*Tons*	7,104	9,851	14,475	7,122	7,491	4,658
Concrete reinforcing bars	*Tons*	472,527	851,900	515,523	24,729	13,775	15,467
Steel piling	*Tons*	4,412	10,196	8,342	13,538	14,117	10,901
Rails	*Tons*	4,625	8,194	7,831	139,000	61,356	108,768
Line pipe	*Tons*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	315,300	69,666	29,073
Fabricated structural steel	*Tons*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	112,479	57,704	76,068
Gas water heaters	*Units*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33,810	19,536	11,565
CLAY PRODUCTS:							
Clay building and paving bricks	*M brick*	4,512	6,358	6,303	45,685	54,641	47,100
Clay floor and wall tiles	*M sq. ft.*	25,475	48,399	65,630	4,650	2,971	1,488
Hollow building tile	*Tons*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,849	18,487	15,523

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. [1] Imports include only maple (except Japanese), birch, and beech. [2] Data for imports not available in same detail as for exports. [3] Included in hardboard exports. n.a.—Not available.

Part G.—Contract Construction Employment

Table G-1.—Number of Employees by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors*	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades: All special trades	Special trades: Plumbing and heating	Special trades: Painting and decorating	Special trades: Electrical work	Special trades: Other trades	All nonbuilding contractors	Highway and street	Other heavy construction
	Number of employees *(in thousands)*										
1956	2,929	2,336	970.0	1,366.0	328.7	170.9	186.2	680.2	593	257.9	335.3
1957	2,808	2,222	869.3	1,352.7	321.7	164.2	188.9	677.9	586	250.1	335.6
1958	2,648	2,079	750.6	1,328.6	303.6	169.6	173.2	682.2	569	256.0	313.2
1959	2,788	2,183	757.9	1,424.7	310.5	201.4	174.2	738.6	584	271.2	312.7
1960	2,795	2,219	752.4	1,467.0	306.6	216.2	186.4	757.8	553	255.0	298.1
1960: March	2,331	1,896	609.8	1,286.6	281.2	179.9	165.3	660.2	416	161.5	254.8
April	2,611	2,088	705.4	1,382.7	291.1	196.3	170.0	724.3	502	222.0	279.7
May	2,853	2,236	774.2	1,461.9	304.2	222.0	176.5	759.2	594	284.2	310.1
June	3,002	2,334	816.8	1,517.6	311.3	234.2	187.9	784.2	643	315.0	328.1
July	3,125	2,439	857.9	1,580.6	315.5	251.6	199.6	813.9	659	320.1	338.7
August	3,157	2,469	857.3	1,611.7	321.6	255.9	206.7	827.5	661	322.9	338.0
September	3,095	2,431	836.7	1,594.5	327.3	245.1	202.2	819.9	638	314.0	323.9
October	3,031	2,386	809.6	1,575.9	319.5	234.6	199.3	822.5	620	307.7	312.5
November	2,870	2,281	774.4	1,506.3	312.4	221.6	193.9	778.4	566	271.6	294.0
December	2,573	2,087	698.8	1,388.2	305.7	196.1	188.7	697.7	465	201.8	263.6
1961: January	2,404	1,967	652.3	1,314.7	298.8	175.6	180.9	659.4	418	173.0	244.5
February	2,283	r1,868	r611.5	r1,256.6	r289.8	r166.9	r175.1	r624.8	r396	r159.3	r236.2
March	r2,446	1,996	656.7	1,338.9	294.1	190.9	176.5	677.4	431	182.0	249.4
April	** 2,665										
	Percent change										
Feb.-March 1961	+7.1	+6.9	+7.4	+6.5	+1.5	+14.4	+.8	+8.4	+8.8	+14.2	+5.6
12 mos. ending March 1960-61	-.4	+.8	-.1	+1.2	-.6	+3.0	+7.5	+.01	-5.3	-4.5	-6.0

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Beginning with January 1959 data includes estimated data for Alaska and Hawaii. No estimates are available by type of contractor. **Preliminary estimate, not available by type of contractor. Percent change: March-April 1961, +9.0. April 1960-61, +2.1. rRevised.

Table G-2.—Number of Employees, Seasonally Adjusted

(In thousands)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948	2,120	2,015	2,065	2,105	2,136	2,184	2,199	2,212	2,220	2,229	2,249	2,251	2,169
1949	2,222	2,171	2,146	2,128	2,124	2,130	2,157	2,176	2,197	2,192	2,190	2,141	2,165
1950	2,119	2,101	2,105	2,173	2,236	2,337	2,405	2,451	2,473	2,502	2,517	2,471	2,333
1951	2,526	2,521	2,569	2,593	2,596	2,613	2,633	2,641	2,630	2,653	2,606	2,620	2,603
1952	2,599	2,624	2,588	2,586	2,597	2,645	2,658	2,672	2,682	2,648	2,650	2,632	2,634
1953	2,647	2,669	2,653	2,638	2,613	2,598	2,588	2,596	2,612	2,632	2,623	2,626	2,622
1954	2,533	2,583	2,600	2,614	2,603	2,599	2,591	2,594	2,586	2,584	2,618	2,615	2,593
1955	2,624	2,618	2,703	2,759	2,813	2,823	2,829	2,813	2,810	2,777	2,760	2,750	2,759
1956	2,768	2,802	2,834	2,891	2,964	3,079	2,984	3,007	2,980	2,951	2,926	2,917	2,929
1957	2,798	2,831	2,859	2,855	2,891	2,899	2,847	2,805	2,782	2,763	2,710	2,679	2,808
1958	2,652	2,455	2,573	2,624	2,698	2,698	2,693	2,711	2,698	2,698	2,690	2,550	2,648
1959	2,650	2,626	2,719	2,829	2,787	2,799	2,800	2,814	2,776	2,762	2,792	2,800	2,767
1960	2,775	2,781	2,601	2,752	2,783	2,790	2,858	2,835	2,800	2,804	2,783	r2,647	2,772
1961	2,698	r2,636	r2,730	2,810									
	Percent change, 1960 to 1961												
	-2.8	r-5.2	r+5.0	+2.1									

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included. rRevised.

Table G-3.–Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Construction Worker Man-Hours

(1947-49 =100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948.....	89.6	81.3	86.7	95.0	102.2	111.9	115.1	117.3	116.2	113.3	106.6	105.4	103.4
1949.....	94.2	88.9	89.2	95.0	103.1	106.8	110.5	114.2	111.5	111.4	104.4	94.9	102.0
1950.....	84.6	79.5	83.7	95.8	106.1	116.7	122.1	129.5	126.1	128.9	123.9	112.7	109.1
1951.....	106.4	99.3	105.4	116.9	126.4	131.8	137.7	141.1	138.5	139.8	124.2	121.6	124.1
1952.....	111.1	112.3	108.3	117.5	125.4	136.8	138.9	143.2	144.0	139.9	128.2	123.9	127.5
1953.....	109.1	108.7	109.1	115.8	122.6	130.4	132.0	137.2	131.7	136.7	126.7	117.2	123.1
1954.....	95.5	102.8	106.4	113.5	120.3	128.0	131.4	134.0	128.6	126.6	123.3	114.4	118.9
1955.....	101.4	98.6	108.4	115.8	129.8	137.0	144.0	144.3	146.6	138.3	125.6	121.1	125.9
1956.....	108.1	108.5	109.2	123.6	136.4	152.6	151.5	157.1	155.4	151.1	137.6	128.9	135.0
1957.....	105.6	112.2	114.8	122.3	131.9	141.2	143.2	145.5	141.3	137.0	120.2	112.9	127.3
1958.....	102.4	85.9	98.9	109.1	122.7	128.1	132.1	137.9	136.1	135.3	123.8	105.7	118.2
1959.....	99.7	92.0	103.7	119.0	129.2	138.9	140.1	146.1	136.5	133.7	123.3	118.9	123.4
1960.....	101.6	98.5	94.9	114.3	126.3	135.5	142.9	144.9	139.3	138.3	121.6	103.5	121.8
1961.....	101.7	r95.0	r101.4	111.8									
	Percent change, 1960 to 1961												
	+.1	r-3.6	r+6.8	-2.2									

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included. rRevised.

Chart 4.

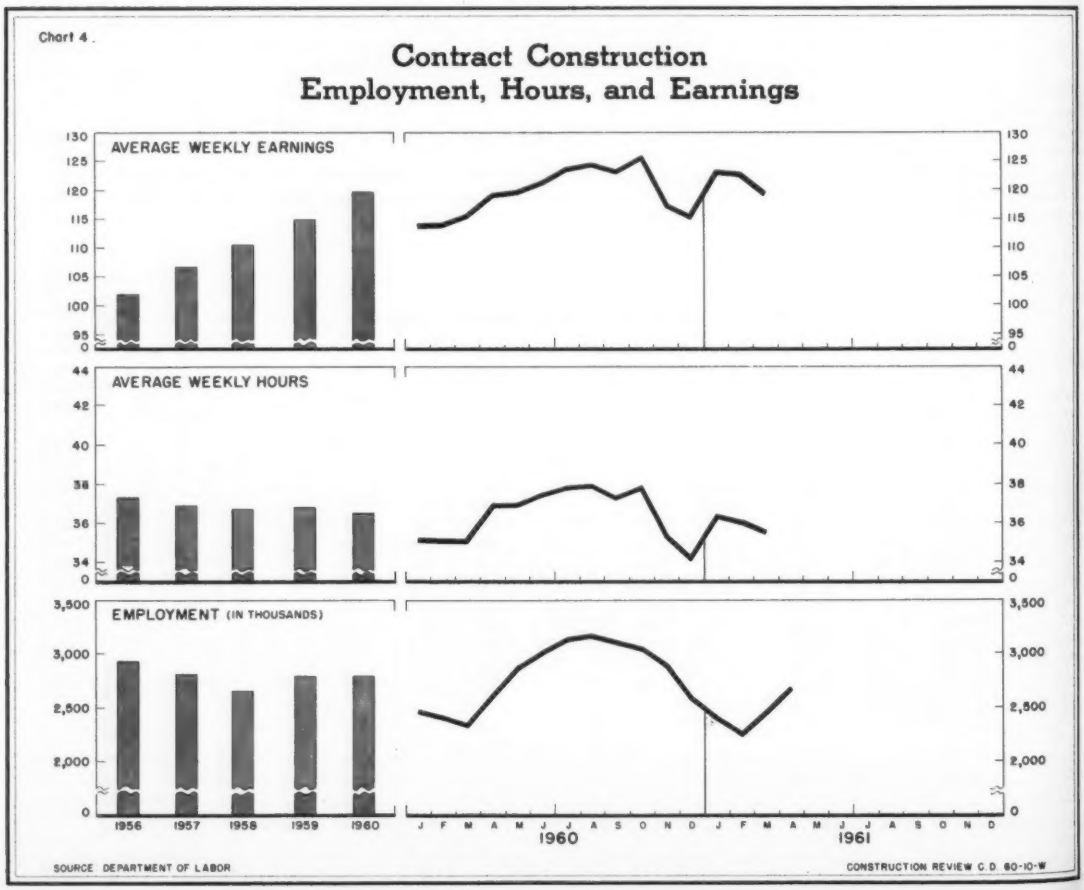


Table G-4.—Hours and Gross Earnings of Construction Workers, by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades					All nonbuilding contractors	Highway and street	Other heavy construction
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
Average weekly earnings											
1956	101.83	101.92	95.04	107.16	112.31	99.81	125.22	102.39	101.59	97.63	104.94
1957	106.64	106.86	98.89	112.17	118.87	103.75	132.10	106.30	105.07	98.66	110.15
1958	110.47	110.67	102.53	115.28	123.23	107.95	135.97	109.31	109.47	104.14	114.26
1959	114.82	115.28	106.39	120.27	128.56	113.40	142.08	113.80	113.24	108.09	118.40
1960	119.72	119.64	109.74	124.61	133.13	116.62	149.38	118.34	120.18	115.23	125.06
1960: March	115.50	115.60	104.83	120.74	130.27	113.91	146.69	112.83	116.91	105.69	124.26
April	119.19	119.19	109.50	124.57	131.98	115.58	147.07	118.99	117.96	112.36	123.51
May	119.56	119.91	110.26	124.93	132.68	116.60	148.23	119.70	118.03	111.90	123.86
June	121.18	121.24	111.13	126.69	134.87	118.62	149.38	121.41	121.06	117.43	125.15
July	123.61	123.68	113.77	128.83	135.20	120.70	150.93	124.31	124.91	122.36	127.80
August	124.31	123.68	113.52	128.82	135.58	119.65	151.32	124.55	126.90	124.26	129.97
September	123.13	122.40	112.73	127.44	134.61	119.70	151.70	121.80	126.42	123.98	128.88
October	125.50	125.17	114.66	129.93	137.52	122.11	155.62	124.23	128.65	126.43	131.02
November	117.20	117.99	109.02	122.82	130.32	113.88	149.31	116.25	114.64	106.75	122.68
December	115.26	115.56	106.23	120.24	133.22	110.72	148.92	110.53	113.39	101.80	122.62
1961: January	122.72	123.53	114.48	128.15	138.71	115.55	153.60	120.37	120.17	108.64	128.95
February	122.40	r123.19	r113.56	127.78	r136.52	116.55	r154.39	120.36	r118.78	105.03	r128.44
March	119.64	120.41	109.65	125.63	135.77	115.91	156.36	116.86	116.79	104.06	126.36
Average weekly hours											
1956	37.3	36.4	36.0	36.7	38.2	34.9	39.5	35.8	40.8	41.9	39.4
1957	36.9	36.1	35.7	36.3	38.1	34.7	39.2	35.2	39.8	40.6	39.2
1958	36.7	35.7	35.6	35.8	37.8	34.6	38.3	34.7	40.1	41.0	39.4
1959	36.8	35.8	35.7	35.9	37.7	35.0	38.4	34.8	40.3	41.1	39.6
1960	36.5	35.5	35.4	35.5	37.5	34.4	38.4	34.4	40.6	41.6	39.7
1960: March	35.0	34.2	33.6	34.4	36.8	33.8	38.1	32.8	39.1	39.0	39.2
April	36.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	37.6	34.4	38.3	35.1	41.1	42.4	40.1
May	36.9	35.9	35.8	35.9	37.8	34.6	38.5	35.0	40.7	41.6	39.7
June	37.4	36.3	36.2	36.3	38.1	35.2	38.7	35.5	41.6	42.7	40.5
July	37.8	36.7	36.7	36.6	38.3	35.5	28.7	35.9	42.2	43.7	40.7
August	37.9	36.7	36.5	36.7	38.3	35.4	38.9	36.1	42.3	43.6	41.0
September	37.2	36.0	35.9	36.0	37.6	35.0	38.7	35.1	42.0	43.5	40.4
October	37.8	36.6	36.4	36.6	38.2	35.6	39.1	35.8	42.6	43.9	41.2
November	35.3	34.5	34.5	34.5	36.2	33.2	37.8	33.5	38.6	38.4	38.7
December	34.1	33.4	33.3	33.4	36.6	32.0	37.7	31.4	37.3	36.1	38.2
1961: January	36.2	35.6	36.0	35.4	37.9	33.3	38.4	34.1	39.4	38.8	39.8
February	36.0	r35.4	35.6	35.2	r37.3	33.3	r38.5	34.0	r39.2	38.9	r39.4
March	35.5	34.8	34.7	34.8	37.3	33.5	38.8	33.2	38.8	38.4	39.0
Average hourly earnings											
1956	2.73	2.80	2.64	2.92	2.94	2.86	3.17	2.86	2.49	2.33	2.63
1957	2.89	2.96	2.77	3.09	3.12	2.99	3.37	3.02	2.64	2.43	2.81
1958	3.01	3.10	2.88	3.22	3.26	3.12	3.55	3.15	2.73	2.54	2.90
1959	3.12	3.22	2.98	3.35	3.41	3.24	3.70	3.27	2.81	2.63	2.99
1960	3.28	3.37	3.10	3.51	3.55	3.39	3.89	3.44	2.96	2.77	3.15
1960: March	3.30	3.38	3.12	3.51	3.54	3.37	3.85	3.44	2.99	2.71	3.17
April	3.23	3.32	3.05	3.47	3.51	3.36	3.84	3.39	2.87	2.65	3.08
May	3.24	3.34	3.08	3.48	3.51	3.37	3.85	3.42	2.90	2.69	3.12
June	3.24	3.34	3.07	3.49	3.54	3.37	3.86	3.42	2.91	2.75	3.09
July	3.27	3.37	3.10	3.52	3.53	3.40	3.90	3.46	2.96	2.80	3.14
August	3.28	3.37	3.11	3.51	3.54	3.38	3.89	3.45	3.00	2.85	3.17
September	3.31	3.40	3.14	3.54	3.58	3.42	3.92	3.47	3.01	2.85	3.19
October	3.32	3.42	3.15	3.55	3.60	3.43	3.98	3.47	3.02	2.88	3.18
November	3.32	3.42	3.16	3.56	3.60	3.43	3.95	3.47	2.97	2.78	3.17
December	3.38	3.46	3.19	3.60	3.64	3.46	3.95	3.52	3.04	2.82	3.21
1961: January	3.39	3.47	3.18	3.62	3.66	3.47	4.00	3.53	3.05	2.80	3.24
February	3.40	3.48	r3.19	3.63	3.66	3.50	r4.01	3.54	3.03	2.70	3.26
March	3.37	3.46	3.16	3.61	3.64	3.46	4.03	3.52	3.01	2.71	3.24
Percent change, March 1960-61											
Avg. weekly earnings	+3.6	+4.2	+4.6	+4.1	+4.2	+1.8	+6.6	+3.6	-.1	-1.5	+1.7
Avg. weekly hours	+1.4	+1.8	+3.3	+1.2	+1.4	-.9	+1.8	+1.2	-.8	-1.5	-.5
Avg. hourly earnings	+2.1	+2.4	+1.3	+2.8	+2.8	+2.7	+4.7	+2.3	+.7	0	+2.2

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included. rRevised.

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Reports on Governmental and Private Technical Research;
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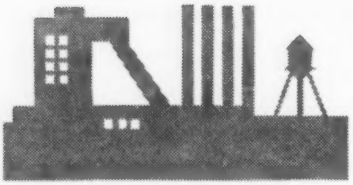

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